

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 20.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1949.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, \$.50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN,75
PER YEAR, 5 00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN, 6 00
—Payable invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law. P. O. Box
125. Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to
take Acknowledgments. No. 13
Kahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
lic. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care
Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS,
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-
fices in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.
Importers and Commission
Merchants.

San Francisco and Honolulu.
215 Front St. Queen St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.
General Commission Agents,
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-
lands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General
Merchandise. Queen St., Hono-
lulu.

L. Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke,
LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber
and Building Materials. Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Slat,
and Building Materials, all kinds.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money
loaned for long or short periods
on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description
made to order.

H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store. Corner
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager. 23 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

Be Sure and See the Plans
of the
PROVIDENT SAVINGS
Life Assurance Society
Of New York,
Before Taking Out a Policy.

E. R. ADAMS,
No 407 Fort Street. General Agent.

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.
(Limited.)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allee Sts.
Hollister & Co.
—Agents—

O. HUSTACE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
319 KING ST. TEL. 119
Family, Restaurant and Ship's Stores Supplies
on Short Notice.
New goods by every steamer. (Orders from
the other Islands faithfully executed)

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted
to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all Kidney complaints.
Free from Mercury. Established over 20
years. In boxes of 50 each, of all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Prepared by The Lincoln and Midland
Chemical Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

FRUIT AND COFFEE

Some of the Work of Prof. Ko-
ebele for the Islands.

A NEW MANILA MANCO

Nine Varieties of Fruit—Coffee,
Land and Labor in Mexico—Ad-
vice to Hawaiian Coffee Men.

A very important section of the work of Professor Koebele here for the Government and the agricultural interest at large lies in the introduction of new suitable fruit, shrubs, trees, etc. He has given a good deal of time and attention to this branch and the prospects are that he will accomplish much for the benefit of the Islands. Professor Koebele is making the closest study to discover what will be suitable to the climate and will avoid the importation of anything that would be at all likely to fail. In two or three instances the Professor has brought seeds to learn only that he was "fetching coals to Newcastle," either Mr. Marsden or someone else having thought before of the adaptability of certain fruits or trees for Hawaii.

Upon his arrival in the Islands for this present stay, Professor Koebele brought from Mexico no less than nine new varieties of fruit. All of the seeds have turned out well and he is certain that the experiment in each instance will give satisfaction and the result will be the addition of much variety to the fruit here. He says that Hawaii has the soil and climate for fruits of the tropics and in a very few localities for fruits of the temperate zone. All Mexican fruits will do especially well here and some of them are delicious. In Mexico, guavas, alligator pears and mangoes are common as they are in Hawaii. Professor Koebele has introduced several new varieties of the alligator pear that are doing well.

Professor Koebele takes quite a special interest in the mango and promises to give the Islands, from Mexico, a mango that will be more highly prized than any ever seen here. He sent for some seeds, but they were improperly packed and spoiled in shipment. He has now sent on an order for the fruit itself. This new one is called the Manila mango. Professor Koebele believes it better to get the fruit as it has grown in Mexico than to bring it from Manila. At the retail fruit stands in all the cities and villages of Mexico the ordinary mangoes sell at from three to half a dozen for one cent. A single Manila mango costs from three to twelve cents. The fruit is large and of delicious flavor. Beneath the skin it is of about the consistency of butter, is not "stringy" and is everywhere most highly prized by all who like fruit. It is planned that this Manila mango will be common here in a few years.

Of the score or more of men in Hawaii who have been in Mexico or one of the several coffee producing countries south of that Republic, Professor Koebele is assuredly the best equipped in every way to give an accurate and intelligent account of the condition in that whole territory of coffee culture. He hunted blight and injurious insects in Mexico for many months and made the closest personal inspection of many of the large coffee and fruit estates.

Mexico has 12,000,000 people. Of this total, 9,000,000 are the so-called peons. They are the tillers of the soil and the labor supply of the country. All the work is done by them. But labor is scarce in Mexico. The peons are attached to their little homes or to the great plantations upon which they have spent their lives and are averse to traveling or to remaining away from their ordinary associations. The beginning of the development of Mexico is recent and the first progressive movement ran against the labor problem and has not yet surmounted it. A great step is being made in the direction of solution by the establishment of a Japanese colony. The Japanese are going there now as settlers on a selected tract of 40,000 acres. It is confidently expected that these pioneers will be followed by thousands of laborers and that the peons will wake up some day and be told that they are "being pushed to the wall by the invaders." Only last year a California syndicate lost money on its big coffee crop in Mexico because the labor for picking could not be secured.

Two-bits per acre is not the uniform price of land sold willingly by the Mexican Government to foreigners, but areas of square miles in extent have been sold at that figure. Coffee land has been sought. One American company is now selling coffee land with trees three years old at \$5 and acre. All coffee culture in the past has been by the crudest and most careless methods and the green coffee has been sold for seven Mexican dollars a bag of 100 pounds. This sum would be equal to \$2.50. The coffee has been of a very inferior quality. It is the opinion of the experts and experienced men that Mexico will never produce a choice, high grade fine flavor coffee. While the foreign syndicates are doing all in their power to settle their immense holdings and to encourage agriculture along lines that will insure success, they have to contend with the la-

bor problem and with the slowness of the Government. Mexico is for instance without such a feature of administration as an agricultural bureau or department.

Professor Koebele says he is of the opinion that all coffee that can be produced in Hawaii should find a market in the United States alone at from 35 cents a pound to an advance depending on the size of the crop from year to year. His idea is that the planters here or the Government or the two together in co-operation should by a systematic and sure means place coffee of the Island properly and directly before the users in the United States. He is satisfied that there is a demand for the article and that the demand should be met in a manner and by a means not now employed in the trade. As an earnest of his idea in the premises, Professor Koebele has sent to a merchant friend of his on the Coast a consignment of 500 pounds of Hawaiian coffee and he is positive that it will sell at once at the figure he mentions. There are people in the States who want good coffee (Hawaiian preferred) and who will pay for it. The large body of consumers are now forced to use what Professor Koebele designates as "seamy." The United States leads in the production of coffee substitutes and the manufacture and sale of spurious stuff has reached alarming or astonishing proportions. More than five years ago, it was stated in an official report of the Government that the production of coffee substitutes had reached an output of the value of \$25,000,000 calculating at three cents a pound. This is increasing rapidly. There is machinery which makes the bean from the sweet potato. Peas and beans are used to some extent when there are large crops of them.

The entire question of the marketing of Hawaiian coffee and the maintenance of its deserved prestige has been gone into with the greatest care by Professor Koebele and by others interested as well, and the verdict is that there must be established an almost if not clearly direct connection between the consumers who want real coffee and who are willing to pay for it and the men who produce the genuine article here—an article that can hold its own with the best coffee the world has ever known.

NEW MAUI MAN.

Was a Prominent Resident of San Francisco Many Years.

Theodore H. Macdonald, for the past thirty years a resident of San Francisco and for nearly 12 years chief engineer of the Edison Light and Power Company, resigned his position and is on Maui, accompanied by his wife, where he has accepted a responsible position with the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. Mr. Macdonald, says a Coast paper, is a popular man in several fraternal societies and a past master Mason, and at a meeting of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M., after the degree had been conferred, Past Master William S. Moses arose, and in a happy and interesting manner, complimented Mr. Macdonald for his sterling qualities, and on behalf of the lodge presented him with a magnificent diamond-set past master's jewel for his watch chain. Both the gentleman and his wife have a large circle of friends who wish them well and a successful business career for Mr. Macdonald in his new home.

Racing Arrangements.

The promoters of the extra Kapiolani Park track race meeting to be held on the afternoon of the 19th inst., are confident that by that date the weather will be settled and that they will have a fair day. The program is certainly an attractive one. Purse worth contesting for have been hung up and the best horses of all classes throughout the Islands are in training and will be entered. For many years not half so much general interest has been taken in a race meet. In addition to the trotting, running and pacing races there will be two bicycle numbers. The best professionals will start in one and the leading amateurs in the other. It is not believed that there will be any chances for disputes in these events. The track is now in first-class condition.

A Resignation.

J. D. Tucker, sergeant-at-arms and messenger in the House of Representatives, will cease the duties of that office on Saturday, much to the sorrow of the members of the House, as well as the newspaper men to whom he was always most attentive and pleasant. Mr. Tucker leaves his present position to accept a more lucrative and lasting one in the Water Works Department. At the special session of the Legislature, Mr. Tucker served with perfect satisfaction. Up to this time he has done the same, the only unpopular act being his present proposition to surrender the duties of sergeant-at-arms and messenger to some one else.

Two Quartettes.

At midnight last night there were eight sailors in the police station cells, all arrested after dark. All were charged with drunkenness and four or five of the lot with disturbing the peace and engaging in affrays. For a couple of hours there were frequent outbreaks on Nuuanu street between Hotel and Merchant of police incident to drunken brawl. Three of the men refused to quit down even after in the jail and kept up singing and shouting.

The Planter is taking on her cargo of sugar for San Francisco.

CHARTER IS READY

Electric Railway Act Read to
Stock Subscribers.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FRANCHISE

Right of Way and Lines—Equipment
and Power—Dividends—Govern-
ment May Purchase.

F. J. Lowrey was again in the chair for the Rapid Transit Company meeting. There was an attendance of about 25 in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce. Minutes were read and records kept by Jos. A. Gilman.

There was promptly the call from President Lowrey for the report of the charter or executive committee. Mr. Balleentyne, chairman of that committee, presented the act for a franchise as prepared by the provisional directors and Attorneys W. A. Kinney and W. R. Castle. Secretary Gilman read the act of which the following, eliminating features already published in full, is a brief resume of the proposed act:

Section 1. C. G. Balleentyne, T. F. Lansing, J. A. Gilman, G. R. Carter, J. H. Soper, J. A. Kennedy, J. F. Morgan and C. S. Desky, named as the persons to whom the charter is issued. Terms such as "act," "government," "executive council," "company," etc., defined.

Section 2. This is devoted to right of way and routes. Ten lines are described, covering all the important thoroughfares not now occupied by the Tram Company and including Wyllie street, the Pall, park, new beach road, Hotel street, Printer's lane, Wilder street, Kinau street, Pauoa road, Berehania beyond Punahou, the water front, Manoa valley, Sheridan street, Pensacola street, Punchbowl street and Tantalus residence park.

Section 3. Motive power. The cars of the line shall be moved by electric power, either overhead, underground or by storage batteries; or by compressed air appliances; or by improvement in electric power application. Neither steam nor horses shall be used by the corporation in Honolulu. Power described by the act may be applied to any transit property acquired by the company. The company may rent the use of its lines, with privilege of using steam power between midnight and 5 a. m.

There shall be broad gauge track and thoroughly modern equipment. Construction shall be in manner and method and with material approved by the Minister of the Interior.

The company shall begin construction within one year from the time of approval of the act and in three years the company shall have in operation 15 miles of line.

The company shall place macadam within its rails and for one foot outside its track.

Leave is given the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company to use the tracks of the Hawaiian Tramways Company as provided by the laws chartering and regulating the Hawaiian Tramways Company.

The Rapid Transit Company may cross the lines of other railways in a reasonable and fair manner, without any hardship to the owners and operators of the lines so crossed.

The Rapid Transit Company will pay in certain cases, one-fourth of the expense of the opening of new roads. Speed on the electric line will be regulated by the Executive Council.

Fare. Five cents on any line, with a fare of 2½ cents for school children. The company is authorized to issue bonds, preserving the rights of stockholders.

Cars of the company shall have the right of way on its tracks, yielding only to fire apparatus and police executing duty.

Company men in charge of cars may eject persons proposing to travel without paying fare.

The company may maintain shops and power houses and shall have offices in Honolulu.

Persons maliciously obstructing service or using cars as advertisement without permission of the company, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The company may pay dividends of 8 per cent. per annum and maintain a sinking fund. Excess of earnings (including dividends) shall be equally divided between the Government and the Rapid Transit Company.

The company shall have the right of

eminent domain, to be determined finally in case of dispute by the Circuit Court of this Island with the right of appeal to a jury or the Supreme Court.

The company is obligated to observe laws made for its government or regulation. Regular or authorized public or private grade or street improvements shall be conformed to by the company.

In 10 years after the completion of the line, the Government may purchase the line but not for the purpose of selling or leasing it. The price shall be an appraised value.

Material brought from the United States shall be free of duty and portions of the line in course of construction shall not be taxed.

There may be carried upon the line freight and baggage.

It took Mr. Gilman 45 minutes to read the act.

Colonel Soper moved that the report of the committee (the charter) be accepted, subject to such minor changes as it might be necessary to make.

Carried unanimously.

Adjourned.

The act will be revised and in a few days presented to the Legislature.

AN AFTERNOON.

Honolulu Society Appears at a
Tea and Reception.

One of the prettiest teas of the season was given by Mrs. E. D. Tenney and Mrs. Noonan at the home of Mrs. Tenney in Makiki yesterday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Julian Monsarrat of Kapapala and Mrs. J. Hubert Vos. There was a daintiness and charm about the whole affair that distinguished it from the general run of what are known as afternoon teas. Usually these are so much like the affairs of the kind, given in the States without a local touch. Such a thing cannot be said of the tea yesterday afternoon. Something decidedly in keeping with the atmosphere of this place was there. Of course there was the tea part of the affair but then there was besides this, a tropical coloring. Plants set about in the spacious rooms and upon the wide verandas were alternated with beautiful vases and bowls of flowers. The tea tables were set in the dining hall and decorated, for the most part, with pansies. Young ladies in dainty costumes waited or the guests.

The Quintette Club was present and after about an hour of the reception had passed, the younger people of the gathering indulged in dancing. Happiness was on all sides and when the affair came to an end, there were expressions of regret. The function had been one of the most successful of the season. In all there were some two hundred people present, these being the representatives of Honolulu society.

Will Tramp.

On Saturday morning at 7 45 o'clock, the boys of the Junior Branch of the Y. M. C. A. will meet at the hall on Hotel street to prepare for a tramp into Pauoa Valley. Mr. Cheek, the assistant secretary will accompany the boys. A good time is promised. These little excursions are becoming very popular and the way they are conducted is meeting with the greatest of approbation.

Two basket ball games are on at the Y. M. C. A. hall this evening. The first will be between the Punahou and High School teams, the members of which all belong to the association. The second game will be between the best team of the High School and the best team of the Y. M. C. A. A most exciting time is expected.

Progressive Euchre Party.

Mrs. F. M. Swanzy gave a progressive euchre party at her residence last evening, complimentary to Mr. George Davies. There were six tables, and some 40 young people were present. At the conclusion of 12 progressions refreshments were served. The lanai was very prettily decorated for the occasion and a delightful evening was spent. The first prizes were a dainty gift picture frame, and a cut glass pin box with silver top. The "booby" prizes were pendants of shamrock leaves mounted behind glass.

Baltimore to Cruise.

The U. S. F. S. Baltimore, Captain Dyer, will leave port on Tuesday next for a target practice cruise. It is expected that the blows which have been on for some time will be over by next week. If the sea is still rough the flagship may make quite a trip, at sea. If the sea is smooth the practice will take place as usual off Lahaina. This will be the last target practice cruise of the Baltimore from this port. She will return to Honolulu on the 17th.

It is, or should be, the highest aim of every merchant to please his customers; and that the wide-awake drug firm of Meyers & Eschleman, Sterling, Ill., is doing so is proven by the following, from Mr. Eschleman: "In my sixteen years' experience in the drug business I have never seen or sold or tried a medicine that gave as good satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

MUCH DISCUSSION

Both Senate and House Have
Long Sessions Yesterday.

APPROPRIATION BILLS AGAIN

Constitutional Amendment Inde-
finitely Postponed by Vote of
Ten to Five.

SENATE.

Seventeenth Day, March 8.

The appropriation bills for current account and for salaries were under discussion all day. These were taken up on reports from Senator Lyman on Public Lands, Senator Brown on the Attorney-General's Department, Senator Wilcox on Public Health. Senator Lyman also reported on the bill providing for widening the streets in Honolulu. Senator Schmidt's report on current accounts, showing an expenditure of \$503.30 to date, was adopted. Senators Baldwin, Holstein and Rice were appointed a special committee to consider the bill to enlarge Kapiolani Park and the bill to issue royal patents to the present leaseholders.

Appropriation bill 5, was then taken up. All the items in the Bureau of Survey, amounting to \$26,760, were passed. On the recommendation of the Military Committee, as reported by Senator McCandless, the appropriation of \$110,000 for military pay roll was passed, as well as the item of \$60,000 for support of the military in bill 4.

In the Department of the Attorney-General the committee recommended the passage of the \$80,000 item for support of prisoners. On this island there has been spent out of a total appropriation of \$85,000 for the whole group, \$49,530.37. From the report of the committee it developed that out of the item of \$30,000 for incidentals Civil and Criminal expenses, which was finally passed, a variety of commodities for the use of the department came. This included fees and supplies to police as uniforms, firearms, badges, etc., horse and hack hire for Maui and Hawaii. One of the items was for hack hire in Honolulu amounting to \$978 65. The committee thought that this item was altogether too large to be spent in that manner. Several Senators spoke on the subject.

The Attorney-General said that much of this hack hire had been to bring in prisoners from the outside where it was too far to walk, in transferring prisoners from the jail to the Court House when they were asked for in a hurry, and in various other legitimate ways.

Senator Brown stated that one of the items which the committee recommended was \$1,200 for a patrol wagon. This would cut down the hack hire bills considerably.

Senator McCandless suggested that a rider be put on the incidentals item, then, that none of the money be expended for hack hire. He could see no reason for it if the patrol wagon was to be put on, and hacks were hired only to transport prisoners. He said there was a feeling on the streets that some of the officials were riding at public expense. This should not be allowed.

Attorney-General Smith replied that there was no official riding for pleasure at public expense. Some riding was necessary. A "hurry up" call in the night in the case of a person being found dead, or other extraordinary cases. If it was thought worth while to examine into the details of the hack hire, vouchers were in the possession of the Marshal giving the name of the driver of the hack, the length of time used, the name of the officer using it and the nature of the errand. The item was passed.

The appropriation of \$2,000 for coroners' inquests was passed, as was that of \$7,000 for expenses of witnesses in Criminal cases. The Attorney-General's explanation of the latter item developed the fact that on some of the other Islands attendance at Court was often a great personal hardship to many witnesses. There is no emolument in being a witness. The only money received is for actual traveling expenses and for board and lodging. The means of communication are primitive and the witnesses are in attendance sometimes for three weeks, to be ready for a case when it is called. This is a great hardship to a workingman as he loses his pay usually from his employers because of his absence and receives nothing in return. For this reason it is sometimes extremely difficult to secure a witness. Formerly the witnesses were lodged in the jail and fed at restaurants. They were now boarded out.

The committee, in their report, cut down the item of \$16,000 for Detective service to \$8,000. The item seemed to be a favorite one and had lately been drawn on at the rate of \$600 a month.

Senator McCandless said that since some of this fund went to informers in liquor cases in the outside districts the bills could easily be regulated by a more liberal use of liquor licenses.

It was proverbial that liquor could be secured anywhere in the country. If the officials were not aware of this condition of affairs everybody else knew of it. The Government had better change its policy on this point.

The Attorney-General raised a protest at the sweeping reduction. All the money was not spent in securing evidence against illegal liquor selling. Detective Kaapa had a force of men under him and in many cases they were employed in maintaining a careful espionage over suspicious characters, some of whom found it so uncomfortable to be watched that they left the country. The general safety of the community depended upon an efficient detective force. A general reduction, such as the committee recommended, would result in a serious crippling of the department.

The Attorney-General stated, also, that some adequate provision must be made for the future. If the political situation changes by annexation there will of course come great benefits. But along with the benefits will come some objectionable features. A great many people will come here and some of them will be undesirable characters who must be watched. Some will have only money enough to reach the islands and will soon be stranded. This item was referred back to the committee for further investigation and consultation with the Marshal.

The item \$8,000 for Citizens' Guard was passed. Senator McCandless was of the opinion that the \$1,200 for patrol wagon should be stricken out. It would be cheaper to retain the item for hack hire and lop off the patrol wagon as it could not be maintained as easily as hacks could be hired.

It was shown that it was the intention to purchase a patrol wagon which could be converted into an ambulance wagon. The item was passed as were all the items in the Department of Public Instruction. Vote on the \$4,000 appropriation for Lahalauna school was taken in the afternoon after some discussion on Senator Brown's motion to strike out the item. It was shown that the Government now owns valuable rights, not the least of which is 10,000 acres of land from which there is an annual rental of \$1,200. Senator Brown's motion was lost.

Senator McCandless' motion that an item of \$75,000 for school houses and teachers' cottages be inserted was passed and the item referred to Senators Lyman, Hocking and Rice.

In the afternoon session the Printing Committee reported back the Senate bill relating to the registry of vessels. The special committee report on Health Department, presented at Monday's session, was considered. A full explanation of the items in the Health Department was given by the Attorney-General in reply to remarks of Senator McCandless and all the items were passed with the exception of \$4,000 aid to the Kapoloani Maternity Home which was referred to the committee again with Senator Wright a member in place of Senator Holstein who is absent. The item Free System of Removing Garbage, was amended to read Removing Garbage, and a change was made in the title of the item for buildings for non-leprosy boys.

Before the item of \$10,000 for quarantine was passed as in the bill, Senator Hocking moved to reduce it to \$8,000. Senator Brown said it was false economy to cut down legitimate expenses. The Executive had tried to run the Government on a sound basis and he believed they had been fairly successful. Senator McCandless asked why the Government did not acquire Quarantine Island under the right of eminent domain. He thought the quicker they did it, the better it would be for economy. Attorney-General Smith replied that the question of ownership was in the Courts. There was a possibility that it was Government property.

The item of \$60,000 for support of the Military was passed and on Senator McCandless' motion an item of \$1,200 was inserted to purchase new instruments for the band.

Senator McCandless gave notice of his intention to introduce an act to exempt from taxation certain property of the Sailors' Home Society and the Y. M. C. A.

The bill relating to the registry of vessels was read by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Seventeenth Day, March 8.

The Minister of Finance handed in his answers in regard to tax matters. These were in detail.

The following petitions were then presented:

1. Pogue—For a suitable appropriation for the purpose of repairing and completing the roads from Kula to Kihel and its various branches and also for the purpose of extending the present Kihel wharf, 75 feet beyond its present length. To Committee Internal Improvements.

2. McCandless—For a suitable appropriation for a storage and distributing reservoir to be placed in the upper part of Nuuanu valley. The suggestion is made that such reservoir will pay a good interest on the cost in water rates which will be procured; also that such reservoir will add materially to the safety and efficiency of the Honolulu Water Works.

3. McCandless—For the discontinuance of the Government school at Waiawa and the removal of the same to Pearl City.

Rep. Kano addressed the following questions to the Minister of the Interior:

1. Is the Superintendent of the Government Electric Light Works a citizen or voter of this Republic?

2. Is the engineer of the Government wash house a citizen or voter?

3. How many of the employees of the dredger are citizens or voters? If some are not, why not?

Rep. Achil's act relating to poll tax was read first time by title, passed and referred to the Printing Committee.

Rep. Atkinson read first time by title his act relating to libel and slander.

Passed first reading and referred to the Printing Committee.

Rep. Achil presented the report of the committee to whom had been referred the resolution appointing a committee to find out what had been done by the Commission of Registry of Deeds and Transfers, appointed on October 9th, 1895. "At the present time the expenses connected with searching, and ascertaining the titles to lands in this country are constantly increasing, and as long as the present system continues, so long will the increase of expenses continue.

"This matter received the careful consideration of the Special Session of 1895, and the Regular Session of 1896, and steps were taken to reach the object sought for in the latter part of the following resolution:

"Whereas, on the 8th day of June, 1896, a joint resolution was adopted by the Legislature of 1896, providing for the appointment of a Commission to examine into and report on this matter, and as your committee cannot ascertain that the House will get the benefit of a report from the Commission appointed in 1896, unless they present a report to this House;

"And whereas, it is of great importance that steps should be taken to reduce the expenses connected with the transfer of real estate and of the settling of titles, your committee is of the opinion that this House should take some step to have a beginning made concerning this question. Your committee would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution which is made a part of this report."

The above resolution was adopted with an amendment by Minister Damon to the effect that \$100 be voted the committee for the employment of experts or other help necessary in making investigations.

Rep. Richards arose at this point and moved for a reconsideration of the vote to postpone the consideration of the proposed amendment to Article 101 of the Constitution about which there was so much discussion on the previous day.

This motion was seconded by Rep. Atkinson who referred in no uncertain language to the remarks of Rep. Loebenstein on the previous day. Mr. Atkinson said that, in seconding the motion of Rep. Richards, he stood for the party represented in the House and also for the Government. For years there has been a struggle for this kind of a Government. It was now in its infancy and should be protected. A man who would propose such an amendment was a Royalist at heart and was paying the way for a change in the direction suggested. When the House finds a snake in the grass it should take measures at once to crush it. The gentleman insulted the President of the Republic, the American Minister who was present and the House too when he said that he was speaking to the American people and not to the House.

Rep. Loebenstein answered calmly, stating that it had been ordinarily the custom when a matter had been deferred for future action, to carry it out with good intention. Referring to the hint made by Rep. Atkinson that he had sneaked into the House, the speaker spoke of the large majority by which he had been elected. If he, in the heat of debate, had said anything discourteous in his speech of the previous day, he was certain the gentlemen of the House knew he did not mean it. Mr. Loebenstein referred to the party which he represented and the plank in their platform which called for a widening influence. The striking out of the clause, as proposed, was a step in that direction.

Rep. Paris stated it at his opinion that the amendment would strengthen the Government. The natives look upon the clause as a slur, the striking out of which would bring a great many good native Hawaiians into the fold. The Hawaiians were being gradually educated up to a Republican form of Government.

Rep. Gear said there was much force and weight in the remarks of Reps. Loebenstein and Paris. The amendment would have to be made some time but not now. The action would be misunderstood and, through the agency of the press, it would be spread about that there had been a weakening of the Government. As a question of policy it was certainly a most absurd and faulty proposal.

Rep. Achil spoke of the passage of the amendment. The natives realized fully that there was no longer a chance for Monarchy. The striking out of the clause as proposed would make no difference in regard to annexation. If the natives had come in before, annexation would have been a realized fact already. The clause as it stood was, as considered by the natives, an insult.

Rep. Atkinson spoke again on the subject. He referred to the statement made by Rep. Loebenstein that the party of which he was a member had driven the native into a feeling of antagonism against the whites. Mr. Atkinson challenged this as being incorrect and referred to the late Walter Murray Gibson as being the one who had created the antagonism.

Reps. McCandless and Pogue opposed the amendment. In their opinion, not a hundred natives would be added by the change. Rep. Robertson stated that the action would be misunderstood by the people abroad and by the natives themselves. Rep. Richards said the passage of the amendment would work against annexation.

Rep. Kaai considered the matter as being the most important that had come up during the present session. He had thought much about and lost some sleep over it. There was no danger to come from the natives. They had no money. He did not think it policy to indefinitely postpone the amendment. If the word "Monarchy" were taken out, a lot of natives would come in.

The previous question was moved and the amendment was indefinitely postponed on a vote of 10 to 5, the Speaker voting in the affirmative. House took a recess at 12:15 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Minister Cooper presented the answers to questions propounded by Rep.

Kaai and, relating to the water carts of the city, as follows: The Government owns four water carts that are used to sprinkle the streets outside of the business portion of the city. L. Marks owns three that sprinkle the streets inside of the business portion of the city. He pays \$72 per annum water rates. No charges are being made by the Government for the watering of the streets by the Government carts. In regard to Mr. Marks' watering carts it is a matter between him and the property owners.

The Speaker announced the following committee as asked for in Rep. Achil's resolution adopted in the morning: Reps. Achil, Robertson and Gear. Rep. Robertson asked that House Bill No. 5 relating to licenses, be referred back to the Public Health Committee with instructions to consider the amendments made by the Minister of the Interior and that one bill, covering the whole ground, be brought in. Report of the Finance Committee on Sections 68 and 69 of the Tax Law (Schedule E).

Rep. Achil was not in favor of bringing in a joint resolution. He was in favor of the report of the committee. It was in the nature of a direct censure against the Executive.

Minister Cooper said that the action of not making a permanent ruling on the matter had been on account of the absence of Minister Damon. He himself made the ruling and made it temporary for the reason already stated. The report of the Finance Committee was to the effect that the ruling had been made on account of the mercantile houses. If this was a fact it would mean a handing in of the resignations of the members of the Executive Council from the President down. Minister Cooper then quoted from the minutes of the meeting of leading merchants of the city together with himself. After the meeting the matter was referred to the Attorney-General.

Remarks on the subject were made by a number of the members when Rep. Gear spoke in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee. He did not believe in making a joint resolution. Rep. Robertson made a very forcible speech against the adoption of the resolution of the committee.

When put a vote, the motion to lay the report of the committee on the table was carried.

House adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

FROM THE A. U. P.

Central Committee Against a Proposed Amendment.

At a meeting held during the noon hour of yesterday, with an attendance of 14, the Oahu Central Committee of the American Union party adopted the following without a dissenting vote:

"Whereas, it has been publicly stated that the American Union Party had endorsed a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Republic, changing materially the oath of fealty to the Republic, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Central Committee of the American Union Party does hereby express itself as unalterably and unequivocally opposed to such or any similar amendment.

"J. A. KENNEDY, "W. R. SIMS, "Secretary."

A Plea for the Amendment.

MR. EDITOR:—A few weeks ago, you were good enough to publish a letter of mine which was intended by me as an appeal to foreigners in favor of conciliation towards the Hawaiians.

More recently you published my appeal to the Hawaiians in favor of conciliation towards the foreigners.

I now venture to draw attention, in the interests as I believe of both Hawaiians and foreigners, to the important Constitutional amendment which has been introduced into the Legislature, for the removal of the oath now required of voters.

This amendment cannot, at best, come into effect until the general election of 1901—and not then unless it be passed by the Legislature of 1900, as well as by the present Legislature.

Moreover, to judge by the signs of the times, the bulk of the Hawaiians will take the oath and vote next year, possibly reserving to themselves the right to change their minds afterwards, as they may claim that others have done, or possibly they may argue that a political oath is not binding, as I have heard white men argue. I need hardly say that I do not approve of either of these pleas; but I do believe that most of the Hawaiians will vote, and those perhaps not the most deserving.

I therefore argue that the removal of that oath would show a wish to conciliate the Hawaiians, and it could have no other effect. They would see that the foreigners were doing all that they could do under the Constitution to remove the disabilities from the Hawaiians, and that would make for peace.

If, in the course of the next two years, it were found that the Hawaiians did not appreciate the olive branch thus held out, the next Legislature could reject the amendment, and no harm would have been done.

If this opportunity be lost, it will never recur, for the Hawaiians will be sure to accept the decision of the present Legislature as the final verdict in the Court of Conciliation.

I am, sir, your obedient servants, THEO. H. DAVIES, Craigside, 8th March, 1898.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayorship of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of January 17, 1898, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tried it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.—GEORGE W. HUMPHREY." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



MR. BRYAN IN HIS SOMBRERO. Since his return from Mexico to his home in Lincoln, Neb., William Jennings Bryan has worn a sombrero that was presented to him in Mexico.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION, PAAUILO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER, PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit. Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, <> FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

A NICE LINE OF Handsome Parlor Furniture

Now in Stock.

ALSO

Bed-Room Suites

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers. KING & BETHEL STS.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

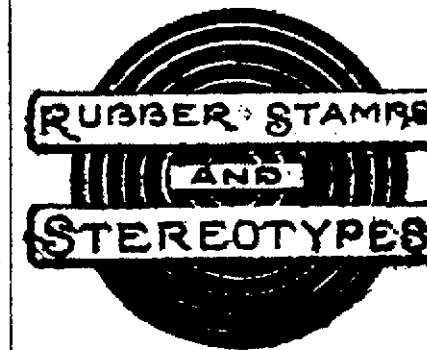
Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

LILIUOKALANI'S BOOK.

We have reviewed in another place, the book, titled "Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen." It is fortunate that the book has been written. It bristles with falsehoods. But the Queen gives herself away in it with ease, innocence and composure. She substantially proves the case against herself if its pages are read carefully.

Her statement that "the people were goaded by their wrongs," to attempt a restoration of the Monarchy is flatly contradicted by the clear, voluntary and unreserved statement that during the last five years, they have not contributed "one cent" to redress their wrongs. While their dear Queen was pouring out her own treasure to effect her own restoration, and secure the rights of the dear people, they looked on, condemned the revolution, and refused during these long five years to chip in to the extent of giving her the price of a "square meal," or a night's lodging. They were, if she tells the truth, utterly indifferent to the restoration. There was not a cent's worth of "goad" in the entire native population. She was left to paddle her own canoe, and not one lent her a hand. When we reflect on the great wealth of many of the Royalists, we are shocked at the revelation now made by the Queen, that she alone "juggled up" to get rid of the "missionary thieves and pirates." Even the rich Royalists who went to Washington, burdened with the sorrows of the overthrow, made her foot every bill. Her private diary shows how she poured out the cash.

All this presents a new phase on the native attitude towards the overthrow. One may naturally inquire how much "sand" was there, or is there now, in a people who, on racial grounds, preferred the Monarchy, but did not take "one cent's" worth of stock in the movement to restore it. They were willing to aid in the restoration if that called only for "a walk over," or if the haole would take the lead, as they did, in the insurrection of '95. They look upon the whites with some suspicion, and yet from 1820 until the reign of Kalaakau, never once protested before their Kings, at the appointment of white men to high offices. When the overthrow came, their racial instincts were stirred up by their own demagogues, and the white bums, who are the scourges of all civilized countries. But, according to the Queen, they did not, would not, and have not made any sacrifice in order to right their wrongs.

If Kalakaua had nominated the Princess Kaiulani, as his direct successor, the Monarchy would be in existence today. The love for it was deeply rooted in the hearts of many intelligent and strong men, who winked at its weakness. The evolution of events would in time have changed the political system, but a moderately wise Monarchical Government would not have been easily disturbed. The Princess has the personal satisfaction of knowing that through no act of hers, was the Monarchy terminated.

THE OATH AMENDMENT.

Section 101 of the Constitution provides that a person, in order to be eligible to hold office, or to vote, must take an oath, first, to support the Republic, and second, not to encourage or assist in the restoration of the Monarchy.

The amendment now urged by Representative Loebenstein is to strike out the second provision.

The provision is rather redundant. If a person swears to support the Republic he is under the same moral obligation not to assist in restoring the Monarchy. It is like taking an oath: "I will always live in Honolulu, and I will not live in Hilo." It is like the case of a marriage ceremony, when the bride at the altar is asked by the clergyman to say: "I, Sally take you John to be my lawful husband, and I will not make any effort to make Peter my husband."

The natives have a sentiment which in a general way, favors the Monarchy. They believe that the taking of the present oath is a slur on that sentiment. The sentiment may be a wrong one, but there is not a grown person in this community that is not influenced more or less by sentiments.

The native will forego that sentiment, and take the present oath, whenever the time comes for one "haole" to show the natives how they can effectually "go" for the other "haoles" and pull something out of the public crib.

Oaths amount to nothing, and are treated as mere superstitions when

men get excited. It is not an oath, but the native's character that determines what he will or will not do. Ask the judges what they think of the oath of an average respectable white man in the witness chair, when he is testifying in a case of his own, or the oath of a jury man, when a rich corporation is defendant.

The Government is not in favor of the amendment. At the same time if the people as represented by the Legislature are in favor of it, there certainly will be no dreadful consequences if it should be finally adopted.

SENATOR McCANDLESS AND "JUNKETING."

The Star charges us with making petty flings at "a body of men who are really in earnest, who have the good of the whole community at heart, etc.," and also charges us with "belittling everything that all men do."

Let us look into these "petty flings" and "belittling business." Here is the case of Senator McCandless, a ruling man in his party, and one of the "instructors" of the Star, it is said, and an earnest patriot besides, like the devout worshipper in "Holy Willies prayer."

"A burning an' a shining light To a' this place."

In the debate on the item of the general appropriation of \$10,000 for the expenses of the Board of Health, Senator McCandless savagely attacked the Government. He said that he believed that there was a tendency to increase, if possible, the expenses of the Board of Health; that as long as there was any money in the appropriation, the members of the Board spent it; that during the last period there had been a series of "junketing trips" which should be stopped; that it seemed as if everybody who came down and wished to go to the Leper Settlement was taken at the expense of the Government on a special steamer.

The Attorney General briefly replied and the Senate instead of sitting down on the Board of Health, sat down with a thud on the Senator.

Here is a Senator who makes an open charge against the Board of Health and the Government, which if true, is ample justification for the dismissal of the Board from office, and the impeachment of the Attorney General. It is a charge of fraud, incompetence, of a criminal waste of public money. The Board of Health has no more right to expend public money in "junketing trips," than it has to divide up the public money among the members. If the charge is true, the "reef" is the only place for the Board and the Attorney General.

Moreover the charge is not withdrawn. It stands today.

Here is a Senator who, as his own organ says, "has the good of the whole community at heart." His remarks on "junketing trips" instead of being a "petty fling," and a "belittling" of everybody must be regarded by his organ as a rare specimen of eloquence which with fearless grandeur, and patriotic fervor, denounces the iniquity of the public officials who are recreant to themselves, their country and their God!

The Senator sunk his artesian well down to the strata of general abuse, and flooded the Senate chamber with a big flow of most unjustifiable insinuations.

If the remarks of the Senator are true, he has indeed given to the enemies of the Republic, which he so well aided in creating, quite sufficient material for a counter charge that the officials of the Republic are just as incompetent and corrupt as they were in the worst days of the Monarchy.

We frankly state that just so long as public men, choose to "belittle" the Government of the Republic, which they have created, we shall take a hand in the business.

ASKED TO SUGGEST A POLICY.

At last we can get down to business. The Star as the organ of what may be justly called the dominant party, and with whose policy of annexation, we heartily agree as the only method of securing permanent peace and prosperity to these Islands, tells us "it would be much better to outline a policy of what should be done and stick to it," rather than abuse everybody, etc.

We have been modestly waiting for this kind invitation. Our sincere thanks are due to the author of this cordial suggestion to "outline a policy."

Here it is. First. Stand by the Government you have put in office. There are hardly 2,000 of us "able bodied" men who are trying to hold the fort of "white civilization here against 80,000 or more, who oppose us. We need to make our frontage solid as granite. We have put men in office, whose political sagacity may not be equal to the occasion, but we have put them there, and must stand by them, or cripple them. To the looker on, the proceedings of the Legislature seems to be, in spite of some excellent members, the pranks of irresponsible small boys, who take delight in quietly sticking pins into the Ministerial seats, and then shout with

joy, when the Ministers sit down on them and jump. The suspicious, the insinuations, the criticisms on the admirable administration of the Government seem to indicate that the Legislature regards it as foolish, indiscreet, and not above suspicion. What we need in the presence of the forces working against us, is harmony, solidity, marching in line. This we outline as a general policy.

Next, and for an equally important policy.

Eighteen out of 90 days of the sessions' time have passed, and not a word has been said about some of the excellent provisions of the platform of the American Union Party.

Article 8 of the platform says: "We advocate continuation of the Government policy in promotion of the public lands by small holders and the encouragement of various industries."

Article 10 says: "It is the first and highest duty of the American Union Party administration to hasten to a realization of the recently inaugurated efforts toward the population of these Islands by assisting the immigration of farmers, laborers and artisans from the United States of America."

What is the Legislature doing about the firm establishment of "various industries" here, which will support these desirable laborers? The supremacy of the whites on these Islands can only be maintained by a large number of "small" white laborers, engaged in various industries. In this is our political salvation. We all know it. It is the only barrier against the "invaders." Even the first step, the creation of the Experimental Station is not taken, or even suggested. The establishment of these various industries requires hard, persistent work, subject to many discouragements. Are the members afraid to face the matter? In the mean time, we have reinforced our "civilization" with more "invaders."

The last Legislature ignored the whole business. The present Legislature, so far, follows the last very closely. The American Union Party is right in declaring that this subject involves "the first and highest duty," but its chosen representatives as well as the rest of the members, so far, ignore it. We are pleading for the many people in moderate circumstances here, who cannot "skip out," if the invaders become dominant, by mere force of numbers. We plead for their homes and their prosperity.

If we have now no political party that is willing to undertake this serious job, let us make up a party that will undertake it. But we are not hopeful—no, we are not hopeful that this policy will be carried out. Does the Star, as the organ of earnest patriots wish us to suggest some more policies?

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Attorney-General's points on the rapid transit matter are these:

- (1). There are serious objections to adding another system. Let the public wait awhile.
- Reply: If the people of America waited awhile for something better to turn up, there would be no electric car systems in existence. The "plants" of 1950 will be of course, vastly better than those of today.
- (2). The Tramways Company now occupies some of the best streets. Another company must take narrow streets, with many disadvantages.
- Reply: We must have rapid transit. If we cannot do the best thing, let us do the next best thing.
- (3). Trolley lines disfigure.
- Reply: If compressed air, or other motors are not sufficient, we must submit to the disfigurement as other communities submit to it. We must have rapid transit and plenty of it.
- (4). Electric systems will injure the telephone system.
- Reply: Any electrical engineer knows that this can easily be prevented.
- (5). There are many poor electric car systems in the United States.
- Reply: There are many very good ones. Let us have a good one.
- (6). Washington city has the underground electrical system.
- Reply: That city has a population of 270,000 and can afford it. We cannot. It costs too much.
- (7). If there is a new system allowed here, it must buy out the Tramways Company's property.
- Reply: That is impracticable. The Tramways Company will ask the unreal value of its watered stocks and bonds. The Legislature cannot force it to sell on an appraised valuation. It will never negotiate seriously until it is confronted by an organized company, holding a franchise.
- (8). A new company will complicate matters.
- Reply: We must have rapid transit. Facing complications is an every day affair.

We do not advocate as yet the claim of any person or persons for a new franchise. We must have better facilities, and quick transit. The community is desperate. The Tramways Company dumped down on us a lot of poor second-hand material—by some called old junk—and we are the sufferers. The community, often very unreasonable

able in its demands, has a just and reasonable complaint against this company. It has not made the best of its opportunities. The vast amount of "water" in its system has handicapped it. Must the public suffer for it? It now asks the Legislature to give it everything in sight, but it does not specify what it will do, and we have, from experience, the right to suspect that it may dump down on us another lot of old junk. An electric system is like a wagon. It may be a cheap John affair, and be a nuisance. It may be a well made affair and last indefinitely. The legal rights of the Tramways Company must be protected of course. That goes without saying. Instead of meeting the difficulties of the situation in a business-like way, it will simply make an unreasonable fight, and in the end will probably be beaten. It will suffer, not from any public injustice, but from its own pig-headedness in failing to meet the situation.

The Government will be politically foolish if it does not settle this serious matter of transit now. It has an honest Legislature to deal with. If the matter is not settled at the present session of the Legislature, the chances are that the next Legislature will make "cats and dogs" of it. It will become a rich mine for boodle, and the community will pay roundly for it.

ENDORSE WARRANTS OF ARREST.

In the discussion of the practice of prosecuting officers to approve or disapprove of warrants of arrest before their issue, the Representatives who are opposed to it, denounce it as contrary to law, and dangerous.

But we notice that little or nothing is said about the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The King vs. J. R. Robertson (6 Haw. 718), when the Supreme Court distinctly affirms the power of the prosecuting officers to kick a case out of Court, as soon as a person is arrested and brought before a Magistrate. When this course is taken, the poor devil who is arrested is taken from his work, and pays a good fee to an attorney before the prosecuting officer acts. After he is discharged, he ought to feel that the useless and unjust arrest is only a proof of the fact that he is guarded by the Palladium of Liberty, and a lawyer holds it up—besides "holding him up."

No doubt some mighty mean men are prosecuting officers, and abuse their powers. And Magistrates should issue warrants on the complaint of reputable persons, without the endorsement of the prosecuting officers. But the experience of all Anglo-Saxon countries, indeed of all civilized countries, is that prosecuting officers should have this large and even arbitrary power of preventing prosecutions and arrests. This principle, as well as the Ashford case are avoided so far as we know in the discussion as if they were decayed fish, not to be approached with any satisfaction.

MARKETS FOR COFFEE.

The question of the future of the coffee industry here, as presented by Minister Damon to the Senate is a most serious one. We were informed months ago of the danger arising out of declining values. We published some weeks ago the statement made by the French bankers that they would make no further loans to the Guatemala coffee planters, on the ground that there was an overproduction of coffee.

The statement made by Minister Damon in the Senate about the need of finding a market for our coffee, is another excellent illustration of the crude, and senseless way in which so many industrious are developed. The coffee lands are opened up, money and labor invested, but when the question about markets is raised the reply is, "Oh, it's the finest coffee in the world." We know a few cool-headed people who have taken the ground that the industry was not a safe one, until the market value of the coffee was fixed in all the great trading exchanges of the world.

The land speculators of California boomed the citrus fruit business, by stating that the profits were enormous, and the markets were hungry for the fruit. The great army of unfortunates who have become bankrupt in the business, never thought of the fact that the countries lying on the shores of the Mediterranean fixed the price of fruit, and fixed it at very low figures. They have found it out.

A little investigation which should have been made several years ago, will readily forecast the future market for our coffee. If Minister Damon will send twenty bags of coffee to Crossman Brothers of New York, with a request that the coffee be given to the men who deal in it, by the millions of pounds, he will quickly find out the real value of it.

The masses, the great consuming public demand cheap coffee. This demand is met by adulterating it, and mixing with it, when ground, a large percentage of rye, wheat, peas, or chicory. The market value of the

real coffee been largely lies in its power to flavor these articles used in adulteration. It is said, that the Hawaiian coffee has much less strength for this purpose than either Mocha or Java or other coffee. Whether the statement is or is not true, we do not know. The large purchasers of coffee are the people who buy it for mixing and adulteration. Any of the large coffee dealers, if properly approached will quickly inform us on this point.

Whether our coffee can be sold in quantities sufficient to meet our supply, to a limited class of consumers who demand the pure bean even at high prices can readily be determined by the same dealers, together with the assistance of the wholesale grocery houses of Chicago or New York. The American trade will be limited.

If in the opinion of these merchants, there is really an opening for the sale to special consumers, of our coffee, it would be a very wise and far seeing political measure for the Government to push the matter with desperate energy.

What should have been done in the first instance, is left to the last. An industry, becoming "boom" blind, tumbles into a hole, and a good many persons are buried alive in getting the industry out of the hole.

But we believe that the coffee industry is a valuable one, and when the "boom" blindness passes off, it will make steady progress as a living business.

Why does not the Star charge those Senators with the outrageous "belittling of men," when they sit heavily down on Senator McCandless, who, in the fearless discharge of a solemn and painful duty, accuses the Board of Health of "junketing trips?" Is there not something wrong in it? Are those Senators Earnest Patriots when they choke off a great and good man who has "carefully scrutinized" the doings of the Board and finds them committing a crime? Senator McCandless is not wagging his own tale of woe, but the public's tale of woe and indignation. Let it wag.

The Star's allusion to our experience, some years ago, as a Cabinet officer, in the Legislature, does happily recall one of the few important questions asked us. Two native members asked us privately to lend \$5.00 to each of them. There was really some point to those questions. Those members serve as an example, in making points, to the young and ambitious men who are now entering upon "a long and glorious career of public usefulness."

After The Independent has concluded its touching tributes to our personal worth, we would really like to hear from it on the Queen's fling at the natives, because they failed to contribute "one cent" in aid of her restoration. It is an interesting subject.

Circuit Court Notes.

Aiau has brought suit against Poe-poe and J. B. King, her husband, to restrain and prevent them from interfering with him in the care of 27 taro patches which he claims he leased from them in 1888 at a rental of \$160 a year.

C. Loi Young is dissatisfied with the verdict rendered in his suit against the executrix of the estate of F. Spencer and has asked for a new trial.

E. A. Mott-Smith was admitted to the Bar yesterday.

Albert and Sarah Trask and Frank Archer filed a bond yesterday to sustain their motion for a new trial in the suit brought against them by Frank Telles.

Petition has been filed that John M. Vivas be appointed administrator of the estate of Maria J. Aben. The property is valued at \$1,250.

In the suit for partition brought by Edward Joseph Morgan against Wahine Kaiu, the plaintiff has filed a motion for hearing on the defendant's demurrer.

In Coffee Interest.

At the meeting of the Central Committee of the American Union Party yesterday the matter of protection to and encouragement of the coffee industry and kindred new enterprises either in the experimental or struggling stage, was broached. It was decided to authorize a resolution favoring the extension of the time prescribed by law for the exemption of tools and crops from taxation. The term expires in three years. It was remarked that assessors had valued the land at a rather high figure in all the districts regardless of the favorable act. Among the citizens speaking in favor of such concessions as would assist in the development of a variety of resources were Messrs. Dillingham, McStocker, Fisher, McCandless, Low and Lansing.

With Judge Hartwell.

R. D. Mead, who came to this place from San Francisco, as an assistant to Mr. Wheeler, the well known Coast attorney, who accompanied Rudolph Spreckels to Honolulu and Maui, will remain in Hawaii. Mr. Mead is a young man who comes highly recommended. He will be in the office of Gen. A. S. Hartwell.

Back to Hawaii

J. Marden, Commissioner of Agriculture and Professor Koebke, the Government entomologist, are arranging now to leave again for Hawaii at

a nearly date. They may be able to get away next week. The purpose of this trip is to continue the investigation and instruction carried on in Oloa, Puna and Hamakua coffee districts, lately and fully reported in this paper. The pair of experts will now go into the famous Kona district. There have been only a few reports from that region of trouble with trees.

Uniform Rank. K. of P.

There was a well attended and quite enthusiastic meeting of the P. H. Brooks Division, No. 1, of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias at the Pythian Castle hall on Fort street last night. There was one initiation and the new officers for the current year were installed by C. B. Gray, whose authority came from Maj. Gen. Carnahan of Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A. The Brooks division is in a flourishing condition. Hereafter meetings will be held regularly on the last Wednesday of each month.

Committees Consult.

After the House had adjourned yesterday afternoon there was a quite an extended meeting of the committee which had been referred the income tax and other revenue measures and a committee representing business men of the city. The gentlemen from down town were Messrs. F. M. Swanny, chairman, F. J. Lowrey, C. Bolte, T. F. Lansing and W. A. Bowen. The principal item was the presentation of a list of objections to the famous "Schedule B." There will be further consultations of these two committees.

The Barking Sands.

When the extension of the Oahu Railway is completed, tourists and citizens as well will have the opportunity of making a quick and comfortable trip to the barking sands of Makua, a short distance beyond Waianae. These hills of shifting sands emit or give forth sounds that resemble the barking of dogs. The sands are on or near the estate of Sam. Andrews and it is said that he has stated cattle keep away from the barking and that the Japanese employed on the railway as graders were for a long time very much afraid on account of the remarkable barking.

A Dinner Party.

A dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hubert Vos was given by Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder at their home, Eskbank, Tuesday evening. The table was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Those present besides the guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Renjes, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Marshal and Mrs. A. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walker.

College Base Ball.

The third game of the Inter-scholastic series between Kamehameha and Punahou, will take place on the Makiki baseball grounds on Saturday afternoon. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with both the Baseball Association and the Y. M. C. A. so that no admission will be charged.

No Wreck Seen.

The U. S. S. Bennington, Nichols commander, arrived in port yesterday morning after a practice cruise. She went to the place where the Archer reported having seen the wreck of a large vessel but nothing whatever was seen of it although the sharpest kind of a lookout was kept.

The general disposition to increase naval armaments can be gaged by the fact that 87 warships are building in Great Britain alone. They aggregate a displacement of 318,612 tons. Of the 87 warships, 34 go to foreign governments.

Woman's Friend

The Great Medicine that Gives Nerve Strength

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes the Blood Rich and Pure, Creates an Appetite and Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality.

"I feel that I ought to write a few words in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has done great things for me. I was in a delicate condition and was sick at my stomach and constipated. I tried remedies highly recommended for female weaknesses, but the medicines brought on other troubles. I was so weak I could not attend to my household duties, and I then determined to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had taken this medicine a short time I began to gain strength. I

Crow Stronger Each Day

until I was able to work all day without any inconvenience. I have taken Hood's Pills for constipation, and I am better today than I have been for five years. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills I feel rested in the morning. I am less nervous and am sure I have richer and purer blood. I have always been bothered with eczema, but now I am rid of it. Before my last child was born I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and my girl baby was fat and strong, while my other child was not well and lived to be only two years old." Mrs. E. P. DRAL, Box 419, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

ASK A REDUCTION

Japanese Merchants Say Tariff On Sake Is Too High.

DUTY A HARDSHIP ON LABORERS

Petition to Senate—Postal Bureau Appropriations—House Business—SENATE.

Nineteenth Day, March 10. Senator Brown presented a petition signed by several responsible Japanese of the city, asking that the import duty on sake be reduced. This plea is on behalf of their countrymen who are laborers at small wages, and, because of the advanced rate, are almost prohibited to indulge in their national drink. Under the former duty the average laborer consumed one pint of sake per day. The price of sake was 88 cents per gallon, so that each laborer's liquor cost him 3½ cents each day or \$2.55 a month. The present duty of \$1.00 per gallon brings the cost of the daily pint of sake up to 24 cents, and the cost per month up to \$7.20. The merchants say that the average wages of plantation laborers is \$12.50 per month, and they simply cannot afford to indulge in sake as liberally as has been their custom in Japan.

According to the merchants this consumption is not excessive drinking; actual intemperance among them does not exist and the drink is almost a necessity, therefore the deprivation works a hardship. The merchants say further that the almost prohibitive tariff cause a loss of \$26,600 per annum to the Government. The petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures for thorough investigation.

A communication was received from the House announcing the passage of and transmitting House bill 1 relating to suspension of sentence. The bill later passed the first reading.

A report was presented by Senator Lyman from the Public Lands Committee relating to certain items in appropriation bill for unpaid accounts. Senator Rice reported the Senate Bill to extend certain streets ready for third reading, and the Senate bill exempting certain property from taxation, printed and ready for distribution.

Six small items in the unpaid accounts bill were passed and on motion of Senator Brown, two new ones were inserted. They were the claim of the Woodlawn Dairy for \$7,665 for the killing of tuberculous cattle and the claim of the Honolulu Dairy for \$2,330 for the same reason. The two items on motion of Senator Waterhouse were referred to a special committee, the appointment of which, the President announced, would be made later.

Senator Brown said he presented these two claims to open up a discussion on the matter and to determine whether or not the Government was liable for the value of the cattle thus destroyed by order of the Board of Health. He was not prepared to say whether or not he favored the plan. In some states of the Union the owners of cattle were remunerated for their loss, in others they were not. There were adverse claims in Honolulu. The dairies held that some of the cattle killed were free from tuberculosis while the authorities stated that they were diseased. If the Government did kill cattle not afflicted they should certainly pay for them. If they were diseased it was another question and it should be settled.

The special committee on Postal Bureau, through Senator McCandless as chairman, recommended the passage of the salary items in the bill. The Bureau is on a paying basis and there has been an enormous increase in all branches of the service of from 50 to 100 per cent. The salaries of the Secretary, the Superintendent of the Postal Savings Bank and the Superintendent of the Postal Money Order Department were all raised to \$4,000 for the period. The item of \$33,720, salaries of 20 clerks, was passed. The list included four additional clerks, rendered absolutely necessary, the committee reported, because of the increase in foreign mails and the fact that there were often foreign steamers arriving and island steamers leaving on the same day and the present force could not get up the work.

The item of \$40,000 for pay of postmasters includes the expense of a new system which the Postmaster-General proposes to inaugurate of appointing the purser or freight clerk on each of the larger island steamers a mail clerk, his duty to be to cancel the stamps on letters mailed at the landings throughout the group. At the present time a surprisingly large proportion of the letters are distributed on the other islands with the stamps uncanceled. In many cases the stamps are used over and over again and the Government is deprived of its legitimate profit thereby. The Postmaster-General advocated in one report the use of stamped envelopes only when mailed at the steamers. By the appointment of the cancelling clerks the leakage will be stopped. The committee therefore recommended the passage of the item, as they did also that of \$38,000 for pay of mail carriers. This is under a proposed reorganization of the system in the country districts.

The discussion on the Postal Savings Bank developed the fact that there are now over 10,000 individual accounts, many of which are with the Board of Immigration covering the deposits from Chinamen under the law governing that feature of plantation labor conditions.

HOUSE.

Nineteenth Day, March 10. At the opening of the House the Speaker stated that Rep. Loebenstein had asked to be excused for the day on account of illness.

Third reading of House Bill No. 13, relating to coroners' jury. In speaking

on this matter, the Attorney-General expressed the opinion that to pass the measure as it stood would be a mistake. To call a coroner's jury in every case of sudden death, without qualification, would be going too far. He moved to strike out the word sudden. Rep. Achi suggested that "at the discretion of the coroner" be inserted. Rep. Pogue called the attention of the Attorney-General to the fact that striking out the word sudden would mean a jury in the case of every death. The Attorney-General then moved that the section containing the disputed clause, be passed as in the original bill. Rep. Kaal represented that, in some of the country districts, the people likely to be called as jurors were in the habit of calling the coroner and getting him to hold an inquest for the sake of getting the fees. The Attorney-General then introduced an amendment along the same line as the suggestion made by Rep. Achi, leaving the calling of a coroner's jury with the coroner himself. The bill passed third reading unanimously.

Under suspension of rules, Rep. Pogue read the report of the Finance Committee on the resolution of Rep. Achi relating to mileage of members of the House. The majority of the committee recommended the adoption of the resolution. Rep. Paris did not concur. Rep. Achi wanted the report handed back to the committee with instructions to bring in a joint resolution so that the matter might be settled for all time. Report of the majority of the committee adopted.

Rep. Achi propounded the following questions to the Minister of Finance: 1. Is it true that by the Annexation Treaty, the United States Government agrees to assume \$4,000,000 of the public debt of the Republic of Hawaii? 2. In your statement of December 31st, 1897, the indebtedness of the Government amounted to \$4,039,146.65. Will you state how this amount is to be settled in the case if annexation shall be ratified by the Senate of the United States this session?

Second reading of House Bill No. 4, relating to Deputy Sheriffs. Passed with slight amendments. Third reading set for Friday.

Second reading of substitute bill No. 7, relating to assault and battery. Passed second reading. Third reading set for Friday.

Wide tires act passed first reading and was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Second reading of House Bill No. 24, relating to the cultivation of coffee and ramie made the order of the day for Friday.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Act 40, relating to labor contracts read second time and referred to the following special committee: Reps. Gear (chairman), Isenberg, Pogue, Paris and Richards.

Fifteen minutes' work was all that was done.

TRANSIT IDEAS

W. O. Smith Makes Suggestions On Systems.

Streets That Are Desirable—Objections to Overhead Trolley Wires.

MR. EDITOR:—While it is desirable that Honolulu should have a better street car system, it is far from certain that any of the plans recently suggested should be adopted.

There are serious objections to the plan of establishing another system in addition to the one in operation. There certainly is force in the view that it would be much better, if necessary, for the public to wait awhile, and later to take steps which would result in having one good, complete system.

The Hawaiian Tramways Company has a franchise, and the right to use certain of the streets best adapted to car lines. If any one will examine any of the plans proposed for another company, and note the streets through which the cars will have to pass, it will be seen that such plans are open to grave objections. Many of the streets are so narrow that their use by cars running at a high rate of speed will render them almost useless for other vehicles.

Furthermore, the use of any of the ordinary trolley systems with overhead wires will not only add to the disfigurement of the city, but will injure the telephone system which has already been so impaired by the electric light and power lines.

In many of the cities and towns of the United States the electric car systems are very poor; the poles and wires being unsightly and the service imperfect and dangerous. In Washington City the telegraph, telephone, electric car and electric light and power systems are very complete, but not an electric pole or wire is to be seen excepting in the outskirts of the city. All such wires are carried underground. The compressed-air system is also being adopted in some places, which obviates the using of poles and overhead wires.

Whenever an electric-car system is established in Honolulu, the plant and rights of the Tramways Company should be acquired, and a plan adopted for one complete system of the best type. Should another system be added to the one now in operation, the situation will become still more complicated, and the obstacles in the way of obtaining a really desirable system, under proper public control, will be multiplied.

The following extracts from the Outlook of February 12th, 1898, are suggestive and deserving of careful thought:

WILLIAM O. SMITH

Honolulu, March 8, 1898

(Extracts from Outlook of February 12, 1898)

"The report submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature last week by the committee appointed to consider the relations between cities and towns and streets railway companies is a notable contribution to the discussion of this subject. The chairman of the committee is Charles Francis Adams; the other members are ex-Congressmen W. W. Cropp and ex-Mayor Elihu B. Hayes of Lynn. Mr. Adams conducted personally the investigation in Europe on the part of the committee while Messrs. Cropp and Hayes visited about 20 cities in this country and Canada. The recommendations of the committee came in the form of two bills. One of them puts upon the street railway companies a certain portion of the expense of paving and altering streets, and requires them to pay a state tax of an amount equal to whatever they may pay over eight per cent in annual dividends. Local taxation in the cities and towns is to be on a sliding scale according to the gross receipts per mile of track. Power to regulate fares is given to the local authorities, with an appeal by the corporation to the railroad commissioners. The second bill provides for municipal ownership of the tracks, but not for municipal operation of the business. In the second bill is found the essential recommendation of the report. The committee is distinctly against municipal ownership and operation by a corporation. It denies that municipal operation has been so successful in Europe as has been commonly reported. It says that 'at the present time the municipalization of the street railways is not accepted as by any means indisputably desirable in Great Britain, while in Germany it is regarded unfavorably.' In Germany, however, it adds, the objection is that the existence of so many public employees, in addition to those now on the list, would lead to over-much officialism."

"The fundamental proposition laid down by the committee is that street cars are simply improved omnibuses running on an improved pavement. This idea is at the basis of the recommendation that the municipality own the tracks and license a corporation to run the cars upon them. The municipality in that case, keeps the control of the streets just as it always has done. It has a right to impose terms upon the licensees, and to demand that, after reasonable profits have been made, the public should have some benefit from the receipts of the company. The practical difficulties in the way of entire municipalization of the service are reviewed, particularly the fact that the tracks of one company sometimes lie in many different municipalities, and harmonious operation under municipal management would be very complex. By the plan proposed, there is a large recognition of the rights of the municipality. The committee would give the municipalities the right to buy in existing street railway track at the cost of replacing it, and to construct new track or extensions as the public convenience may dictate. If the public owns the tracks, bids for street car service may be secured from competing companies. Here is a step of decided progress, recommended by competent men after the most thoroughgoing investigation of facts which has ever been made. This committee is conservative by nature, at least two of the three members distinctly disapproving of the different forms of social agitation which mark the progress of the times. Considering the conservatism which has drawn the report, it is a positive sign of the times that such a clear departure from the present practice is recommended. It is safe to take this step at present in any city. After that has been done, then further discussion will be timely regarding the complete municipalization of street railways. Experiments under the proposed system will throw light on the practical solution of the problem."

ELECTRIC TRAVEL

Rapid Transit Charter Finds Favor. The Tram.

By error the name of Fred. J. Lowrey was omitted from the list of gentlemen to whom the Legislature will be requested to issue a charter for the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd. There was talk all over town yesterday on the charter as presented in this paper. There was very ready and general endorsement of several of the features vesting control of the operation and construction of the line in the Government and giving the Government the option of purchase after ten years. There was surprise in some quarters that the franchise was drawn on lines recognizing fully the claims and rights of the people and Government. In this charter are the low fares, the special rate for school children, the provision for fenders and the limited eminent domain privileges.

Mr. Paine, manager of the Tramways system, is now active in the interests of his company. He is urging the passage of a new act to facilitate conversion from mule to electric power and gives the assurance that this is the intention of his company.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The next important outside term of Court will be held at Kailua, Hawaii. Theo. H. Davies is to give a dinner party at Craigside on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos will occupy a cottage on the Monsarrat premises, Union street.

Captain Rice, who has been quite ill for some time has been a trifle better for a couple of days.

The Government dredger is now being operated day and night again after undergoing slight repairs.

A large sum of money was distributed by the Government yesterday in the settlement of January accounts.

Petitions are being circulated and signed for the exemption from taxation of the property of the Y. M. C. A.

The collection taken at St. Andrew's Sunday School room the night of the S. P. C. K. meeting was nearly \$60.

Declines in one important stock and in one minor security will doubtless be reported by the next Bradstreet's.

The engagement of Miss Bertha Smithies to Mr. Jas. Spencer of the Inter-Island Company, is announced.

J. S. (Kimo) McCandless, left for Kona, Hawaii, yesterday to test a new artesian well just completed by his firm.

E. A. Mott-Smith, of the Kinney & Ralston law offices, has been granted his attorney's license by the Supreme Court.

The U. S. gunboat reports that while making the cruise which ended by her

yesterday a large tree was sighted afloat.

All the latest styles direct from Paris at L. B. Kerr's millinery department.

Kamehameha and Punahou cross bats at the Makiki League baseball grounds tomorrow afternoon. Admission free.

The meeting of the Commissioners of Education expected to have been held yesterday afternoon was postponed for one week.

It is settled now that the big special race meet at Kaploani Park will be on Saturday, the 19th inst., commencing promptly at 1 p. m.

A number of the military men here are awaiting with not a little impatience news of the relations of the United States and Cuba.

The Olympia is expected here on or about April 1st. All the short time men aboard the Baltimore will be transferred to the Olympia.

An effort will be made by the authorities at once to put a stop to the present method of the Chinese laundrymen in sprinkling clothes.

M. D. Monsarrat left on the Maui yesterday for the purpose of surveying certain lands on that island. He will be back in about a fortnight.

It is likely that before the Legislature adjourns application will be made for a franchise for a company to supply gas for illumination and cooking.

Martin Smith and E. A. Mott-Smith left for Maui on the steamer Maui yesterday. It is their intention to ascend Haleakala, returning to Honolulu on Sunday.

A member of the House has said that he proposes to present an act requiring the rubber tire hacks, carts and carriages brought under the same regulations as bicycles.

Capt. John Kidwell has just made a shipment of nearly two thousand boxes of tinned pineapples to the United States. This Hawaiian fruit canned sells readily abroad.

Commissions were yesterday issued from General Headquarters to Capt. L. T. Kenake, First Lieutenant and Adjutant C. M. V. Forster and Second Lieutenant Gonzales.

As the deliberations of the House proceed from day to day, lobbying becomes livelier. At one time yesterday the Speaker was saved from declaring "no quorum" by just one man.

News came from Oakland that the brother of the late Chas. H. Eldredge of this city, is dead. One of the provisions of the will of the Oakland man was a gift of \$1,000 to his Honolulu relative.

Deputy Attorney-General E. P. Dole has returned from Kauai. The Court term there was a very light one. Nearly all the defendants charged with larceny, illicit liquor selling, etc., entered pleas of guilty.

The merits of the famous "Colorado" lubricants are again discussed in "Timely Topics" by the Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd., today. A new shipment of black asphaltum for painting smokestacks, etc., has also just been received.

Geo. C. Sellner received by the last steamer a commission from the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition as its representative to Japan. Mr. Sellner will not go immediately but will first make full arrangements for a Hawaiian village at the Exposition.

French, English and American Classics, Standard Histories of the world, and other rare books will be handled by the Hawaiian News Co., Ltd., this firm having made all necessary arrangements with the celebrated firm of Estes & Lauriet of Boston. All information cheerfully furnished on application.

On the morning of February 20, 1898, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time, I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. MOREAUX, Laverne, Minn. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

A lady says: "My biscuits have a clean smell and taste, since I began to use Schilling's Best baking powder."

She is one of many.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

1122

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

BY AUTHORITY.

JOS. H. NISHWITZ, ESQ., has this day been appointed a Notary Public Second Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of the Interior ad interim. Interior Office, March 7, 1898. 1949-3t

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Department of the Interior. Honolulu, March 2, 1898.

In accordance with Article 54 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a special election for a Senator to fill the unexpired term ending the last Wednesday of September, 1899, caused by the death of W. Y. Horner, Senator from the Second Senatorial District, will be held in said Second Senatorial District, Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 14th day of April, 1898. The nominations for candidates must be deposited with the Minister of the Interior not less than twenty days before the day of election.

The voting precincts, polling places and inspectors of election in the Second Senatorial District are as follows:

1st Precinct.—That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors: W. Nottley, J. K. Walamau, J. A. Babcock.

2d Precinct.—The remainder of the Island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors: Geo. Trimble, H. Manase, A. Kamai.

3d Precinct.—The District of Lahaina and the Islands of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors: Henry Dickenson, A. N. Hayselden, Rev. A. Pail.

4th Precinct.—District of Kaaupali. Polling place: Honokahua School House.

Inspectors: R. C. Searle, David Taylor, Jr., David Kapuku.

5th Precinct.—Consist ng of that portion of Waikuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Waikuku Court House.

Inspectors: W. T. Robinson, J. H. Thomas.

6th Precinct.—The remaining portion of the District of Waikuku, excepting the District of Honouliuli. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors: L. M. Zumwalt, D. Quill, E. B. Carley.

7th Precinct.—The District of Honouliuli. Polling place: Honouliuli Court House.

Inspectors: J. M. Napulou, G. K. Kunukau, S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct.—All that portion of said District known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakuaopoko lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kulaunui to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors: F. W. Hardy, George Forsyth, Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct.—The remainder of the District of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopuloo. Polling place: Hamakuaopoko School House.

Inspectors: W. F. Mossman, W. E. Shaw, P. N. Kahokuksalani.

10th Precinct.—Kihikinui, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors: A. Gross, W. B. Starkey, J. K. Pimanu.

11th Precinct.—From Kipahulu to and including Makapuu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors: F. Witrook, J. Grunwald, J. K. Kalama.

12th Precinct.—District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopuloo. Polling place: School House, Keanae.

Inspectors: H. Reuter, D. W. Napilaa.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. 1947-61F

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 2nd, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Auction, Leases of the following Government Lands:

Kamalomaloo, Kauai, 2,405 acres. For the term beginning March 23, 1900, and ending May 1, 1907. Upset rental, \$1,000 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plans and full particulars as to above, apply to

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. Office of Public Lands, Honolulu. 1947-td

CORPORATION NOTICE

In re Dissolution of the HAWAIIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

WHEREAS: The Hawaiian Construction Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by Law.

NOW THEREFORE Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the Office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, May 6th, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 1st, 1898. 1947-9tF

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

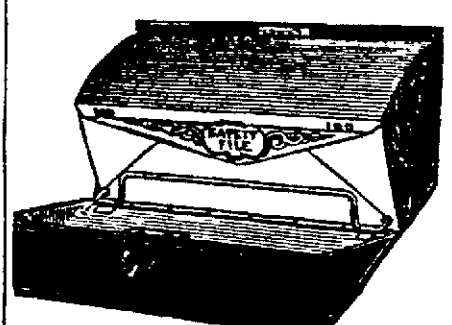
WHEREAS—The Waihee Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, April 23, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, February 24, 1898. 1945-9tF

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 8x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10x4. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x10x4 inches. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

THE QUEEN'S BOOK

Over Four Hundred Pages On the
Hawaiian Situation.

SHE DEFENDS HER OWN ACTIONS

Was Tricked Into Signing the Con-
stitution—Praise for King
Kalakaua.

In the book of 409 pages, Liliuokalani (whom for the sake of brevity we shall call the Queen) tells the story of her life. The literary work is common, and bears abundant internal evidence that she did not write it, but did furnish all of the statements contained in it.

I.

Her efforts, in the first part of the book, are most untiring and persistent to show that she was a "big lun" in rank. She writes like a person whose character had been challenged, and at short intervals remarks, "but you know I'm a lady." She makes no claim to Kamehameha blood, but insists that she came from a family of chiefs who put Kamehameha on his feet, and "ranked" him. She relates many incidents to show that during her youth, she was always regarded as of the very highest rank. She evidently knows that the natives never put her family among the aliis, but she hopes to show that they were wrong. She speaks of her school days at the Royal school and the limited amount of food furnished to the boarding scholars. This we can corroborate as we were a fellow sufferer.

She describes her marriage to John O. Dominis, whose mother, a most excellent woman, lived, and for many years, kept a most attractive boarding house in Washington Place. But she does not explain why she, of such eminent Royal descent, did not marry some high chief, instead of a lowly white man, an alien in race. She takes a very rosy view of her married life with Governor Dominis. Those who knew the couple well for many years, will be much surprised to hear of the divine harmony of their lives, especially those who heard the governor comment from time to time on the subject. She also claimed to be the foster sister of Mrs. Pauahi Bishop, and her dearest friend. But when Mrs. Bishop died, leaving to her only a small property, she says she was very greatly disappointed in her conduct.

When she speaks of Queen Emma she becomes rather vicious. She says Queen Emma persecuted King Liholiho with applications to be appointed his successor, and states that she was constantly intriguing for the overthrow of Kalakaua. We remember that in 1880, the King became uneasy about some threatened insurrection, and asked us, then being his Attorney General, to see Queen Emma and secure a truce. We made the effort, and remember that she spent most of the interview in laughing at the King's fears, and in making fun of him.

King Lunalilo, when often asked to appoint Kalakaua as his successor, usually replied with the language which one bus driver uses to another bus driver in the case of a collision. He had several personal encounters, which resulted in no damage owing to the usually limp condition in which they both were, owing to the relaxing effect on the legs and arms of fermented liquor. The Queen speaks of her own engagement to Lunalilo, which was broken off and also his engagement to Victoria Kamae, Prime Minister (Kuhina Nui) by inheritance. That marriage never took place, owing, as Prince Bill remarked in his genial way to the fact that "neither of them were sober enough at the same moment to get married."

II.

The Queen gives, as might be expected a grossly inaccurate account of the election of Kalakaua to the Throne. She claims that he was the choice of the people, and that Queen Emma was a wicked intriguing woman. She ignores the facts that the Legislature which elected him, was collected by enterprising Americans, and "corralled" until the election came off, in the interests of American dominance here, and that only the landing of American marines prevented the people from killing Kalakaua.

She describes Kalakaua as a generous, laborious self-denying King who always sought the good of the people. She says "If there ever was a man who was pure in spirit, if there ever was a mortal who had perfect charity he was that man."

"The wealth and importance of the Islands enormously increased, and always as a direct consequence of the King's acts." The fact that he took little interest in roads, and did not exhibit a very high standard of financial morality to his people is not alluded to. His life and times need not be discussed here. He made many and serious political mistakes.

He was affable good natured a generous host distinguished men all over the world. His acquaintance with pleasure. His manner was dignified. In his old age he was on State occasions, he was the peer of all sovereigns. The Queen claims that he consulted her on great affairs. This was not true. He never took her into his confidence. Even Mr. Gibson did not have his confidence and only held his place by yielding to him.

She describes her visit to London, in 1887 at the time of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, and her sudden return to the Islands, owing to the revolution of '87. She denies that the King was involved in the insurrection of '89. But she forgets that in the State trials for treason the defense really was that the King was at the bottom of it. She had de-

nounced the Constitution of '87, and was willing to tear it up, but did not believe that Wilcox was the man to do it.

III.

On ascending the Throne she says she was tricked into signing the Constitution. She argues at length that the Sovereigns of Hawaii could do as they pleased with constitutions, and cites the action of Kamehameha V. She did not wish to take the oath to support it, but was taken suddenly unawares. She bitterly blames Mr. Godfrey Brown and John Cummins because they refused to resign as Ministers. Even before the King was buried she showed her teeth. During the tour of Kalakaua around the world, she was Regent. Her Ministers during that period came to know her and the late Mr. H. A. P. Carter remarked to us that if she ever came to the Throne there would be abundance of trouble.

She gives some interesting details about the discussions of a new constitution. She said several were drafted while she looked on. One of them, she says, was drafted by Mr. W. R. Castle. This is not true. He did secure a copy of one of them and caused it to be published in the Advertiser. She seems to have encouraged constitution making, because a new one was demanded by the people.

She has a poor opinion of the Kings of Hawaii.

"Yet what had our earlier Monarchs ever done for the public good? Individually nothing. They had acquiesced in the course laid down for them by the missionaries. The Government established by pious adventurers was the Government of the day."

She entirely forgets that out of some thirty Cabinet officers, who served at different times from the beginning, only four came from old missionary stock. Even the school in which she got her education was created by the missionaries, and her foster father Felix was the devoted friend of the missionaries. Her position is, that until Kalakaua reigned, and she after him, the rulers were very poor stuff. She hates Dr. Tudd and Mr. Richards, who were in the Cabinet of Kamehameha III and quotes a filthy epithet which she says was applied to the former.

She defends her action regarding the lottery bill, and the opium license and slandered Col. W. F. Allen and Mr. Henry Waterhouse by stating that they had been associated with questionable dealings in opium. When she returns to these islands, perhaps these gentlemen will gently call on her to prove the charge.

IV.

She gives no details of the events connected with her attempt to promulgate a new constitution, but she justifies her right to do it.

She considers Mr. Willis a sort of sneak, because he interviewed her with a secretary behind a screen. She repeats the details of her interview with him, on the occasion of the "beheading" remark. She admits that she insisted on the death penalty for treason, but denies the use of the word beheading.

On this point her diary, captured at the time of her arrest, supports her. The entry made in it by her, on her return from her visit to Mr. Willis, states the substance of the interview and her declaration that the traitors should suffer death, but she does not use the word "beheading." She consulted Mr. J. O. Carter at once, and the diary reads:

"He said that capital punishment is not thought of in these days, all over the world, also that some clemency might be exercised, that 'vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, it would not be their lives, but they must be banished.'"

She then wrote to Mr. Willis consenting to amnesty in full.

In the excitement of those days, we believe that some injustice was done to her. The community was enraged at her desire for the execution of traitors. It was called an inhuman, barbarous and cruel idea. Yet not many months later, when there was another insurrection by her own people, four of those fomenting it were condemned to death for treason against the Republic and a host of respectable people demanded their execution, and it was not considered to be an inhuman, or barbarous idea. Had she recovered her Throne, and executed a lot of us, the world would have said "Sorry for you, but you took your chances." The people of the United States clamored for the execution of Jefferson Davis. The nerve of the Government saved him.

She says she was not satisfied with the Widemann commission that went to Washington.

"What was the result of this commission? That is impossible for me to say. They went and they returned. They brought me no papers giving an official account of their proceedings or actions while on the mission. They had absolutely nothing to show to me for their time and the expenditure of my money."

V.

Then comes an interesting and most significant statement.

No one outside or inside the Hawaiian Islands has contributed a cent to the repeated outlays I have made for the good of the Hawaiian people.

At last we have a bottom fact. The down-trodden Hawaiians oppressed with grief at the loss of the Monarchs and outraged at the destruction of their sacred rights have not for five years given their dear Queen even the price of a square meal. What exalted patriotism! The true patriotism which makes heroes of our hearts! Says Mr. Davis but not a nickel from the 25,000 of those deprived of their rights. Some scores of the Royalists have very large incomes. Hundreds of the natives live in expensive flesh. Thousands of them patronize the gambling. But out of all this burning patriotism not one cent for all to be the strongest and best comment on the part of the Queen, upon the State trials placed on the Monarchs. That can ride in the cars, patronize the stores and set up traps for themselves. And one cent to restore the Monarchs who were a selfish lying Queen had no intention to do for their own good.

VI.

Regarding her attitude towards the insurrection, she confesses that she knew about it.

"The evening before Captain Sampson, Nowlin came in, and told me that his party was in readiness. I retired and heard nothing more about the uprising until the morning following."

"I have no right to disclose any secrets given in trust to me. If goaded by their wrongs, I could no longer hold them in check with reason; if they were now, by one accord, determined to break away, and endeavor, by a bold stroke, to win back their nationality, why should I prohibit the outbreak of patriotism. I told them, that if the mass of the native people chose to rise, and try to throw off the yoke, I would say nothing against it, but I could not approve of mere rioting."

All this time, the patriotic natives "goaded by their wrongs" refused to put up "one cent" for the good of the cause, and as the gold prospector says, left it to the poor and good Queen "to jackass the whole outfit." She does not tell us, who furnished the money, to pay for the guns brought by the Waikiki, but it is pretty well known who did, and it was not the natives "goaded by their wrongs." In fact, even the gin consumed at Diamond Head by Major General Wilcox's legions, was not furnished by native patriots.

The Queen says little about the beginning of the insurrection near Diamond Head, but she takes care to throw a malicious slur upon the friends of Charles L. Carter, by intimating that he died from madpractices. We do not believe that she had implicit confidence, in the success of the insurrection. Her diary, and other evidences, show that she believed up to the last that President Cleveland would restore her to the Throne. She would have preferred that method, in preference to an insurrection. She may have reached the conclusion, that the insurrection would succeed, because she would know that a failure of it would involve her deeply. She had at the time of the overthrow, an abiding faith in the cowardice of the missionaries. One of her old friends, who spoke to her the day before the overthrow took place, said: "I am a white man, and I know what white men can do. You must leave them alone." She turned on him and exclaimed—"you too a missionary?" They never fight! She and her native friends shared this opinion. We once asked Captain Nowlin what he expected the Citizens' Guard would do, if he and his forces had entered the city of Honolulu, on January 8th, 1896. He replied they would run away, and hide. "Did you believe it?" we asked. "Yes, our white friends said they would run away, as soon as we got in town." The Queen believed it, and we will give her the credit of believing that no blood would flow. Poor woman, she did not understand the superior races.

CYCLISTS KASER AND LEHR.

The two most important of recent foreign cycle arrivals are August Lehr, the short-distance champion of Germany, and Karl Kaser, the champion middle-distance man of Switzerland. Lehr has won thirty-two championships, 426 first prizes, twenty seconds and ten thirds. Kaser is invincible in Switzerland.

his party was in readiness. I retired and heard nothing more about the uprising until the morning following."

"I have no right to disclose any secrets given in trust to me. If goaded by their wrongs, I could no longer hold them in check with reason; if they were now, by one accord, determined to break away, and endeavor, by a bold stroke, to win back their nationality, why should I prohibit the outbreak of patriotism. I told them, that if the mass of the native people chose to rise, and try to throw off the yoke, I would say nothing against it, but I could not approve of mere rioting."

All this time, the patriotic natives "goaded by their wrongs" refused to put up "one cent" for the good of the cause, and as the gold prospector says, left it to the poor and good Queen "to jackass the whole outfit." She does not tell us, who furnished the money, to pay for the guns brought by the Waikiki, but it is pretty well known who did, and it was not the natives "goaded by their wrongs." In fact, even the gin consumed at Diamond Head by Major General Wilcox's legions, was not furnished by native patriots.

The Queen says little about the beginning of the insurrection near Diamond Head, but she takes care to throw a malicious slur upon the friends of Charles L. Carter, by intimating that he died from madpractices. We do not believe that she had implicit confidence, in the success of the insurrection. Her diary, and other evidences, show that she believed up to the last that President Cleveland would restore her to the Throne. She would have preferred that method, in preference to an insurrection. She may have reached the conclusion, that the insurrection would succeed, because she would know that a failure of it would involve her deeply. She had at the time of the overthrow, an abiding faith in the cowardice of the missionaries. One of her old friends, who spoke to her the day before the overthrow took place, said: "I am a white man, and I know what white men can do. You must leave them alone." She turned on him and exclaimed—"you too a missionary?" They never fight! She and her native friends shared this opinion. We once asked Captain Nowlin what he expected the Citizens' Guard would do, if he and his forces had entered the city of Honolulu, on January 8th, 1896. He replied they would run away, and hide. "Did you believe it?" we asked. "Yes, our white friends said they would run away, as soon as we got in town." The Queen believed it, and we will give her the credit of believing that no blood would flow. Poor woman, she did not understand the superior races.

VII.

She enters into some details about her imprisonment and abdication. She says that when the instrument of abdication was presented to her, "not the least opportunity was given to me to confer with any one." And, "unless I did the will of my jailors what Mr. Neumann had threatened would be performed, and six prominent citizens (her friends) be immediately put to death. I so regarded it then, and I still believe murder was the alternative."

She knows that this statement is a malicious falsehood. She had her friend in Mr. Sam Parker who advised her fully. The Attorney-General clearly and deliberately told her, that the signing of the document would not relieve her in the slightest from responsibility. Knowing the character of the woman, the Government was not swift to receive it, and most reputable witnesses attested to her voluntary act.

Now comes an incident which discloses the utter unreliability of her statements. Having said that she was forced to sign her abdication (we have already quoted her language) She then presents the paper which she read in her defense when on trial before the Court Martial. It says:

I was not intimidated into abdicating but followed the counsel of able and generous friends and well wishers, who told me that such an act would restore peace and good will among the people, vitalize the progress and prosperity of the Islands, and induce the actual Government to deal leniently with the rebels.

On page 275 of the book, she says she wanted to save men from being killed, and the title of the chapter is "My Abdication." On page 288, she says it was an entirely voluntary act. The utter unreliability of her statements is clearly manifest.

She displays much hatred towards Mr. C. B. Wilson. She calls him a disappointment to her. A brave man, full of spirit and a man who kept his word with the Government, a man who

would perhaps have prevented the overthrow if he had not been hampered, was not suited to her. Mr. Wilson stopped or tried to stop the sending of clandestine messages to her, while she was imprisoned, through newspapers wrapped about flowers. She became angry. As her custodian when she was released and paroled, he kept his word, given to the Government. This made her angry.

VIII.

She says that her visit to Washington was made in order to secure the rights of the native people. Though she had abdicated, she was resolved to work for her dear people, who persistently refused to "pungle up" a cent for her expenses, or furnish her the price of night's lodging.

She tells her story, but makes the reading between the lines very easy. She played a lone hand for herself. We do not blame her. But she should be more honest about it.

In summing up the story told in this book, we believe that it is just that this woman should be judged not by "foreign" but largely by Polynesian standards. She acted on racial habits and instincts. She was not capable of, no Polynesian is capable of, measuring the foreign standards, of comprehending the force and value of political institutions. Compared with many other female sovereigns, she is perhaps equal to the average of them. Like them, she was not selected by the people as a leader, but became so by the accident of her birth. She is obstinate, and suspicious. She never had the sense to seek the advice of honest and capable men. She possessed a pretty little Kingdom, an ideal affair in the singular harmony that existed between the natives and the whites. She had abundant income from it. The whites did not stand aloof. Even "father" Beckwith urged loyalty to her from the pulpit of the Central Union church. The faults of King Kalakaua's rule were forgotten. The rumors of her lack of a turn for permanent virtue, were forgotten. All that was demanded of her was decent government. She did not have sense enough to see it. In this she shared, by inheritance the defects of her brother's character. She went too far. The whites demanded, absolutely, stable government. In her book she gives the best and most powerful reasons for her overthrow. She undertakes seriously and solemnly to hold the right of the Hawaiian Monarchs to reject constitutions and give others in their place. This is fatal to any possibility of restoration. She has driven the last nail into her political coffin. Had she admitted her error, and claimed that she was influenced by bad advisers, she would command some sympathy from the friends of the Republic.

The ignorance of Mr. Nordhoff, and of the N. Y. Evening Post, and other papers regarding the true condition of things, led them to cry out for the enforcement of general principles of political rule, which were tried and found inapplicable here, just as other political principles, just and reasonable in themselves, are found inapplicable in other countries. These persons saw only an attempt to do an unjust thing. The planting of a better political rule here, needed the protection of a musket and bayonet, just as a young tree from the nursery requires the aid of a post to protect it from the storms, until its roots strike out and penetrate the soil.

The chief value of this book is in the argument she makes against her own cause. She has done it better than another could do it.

THE EDITOR.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

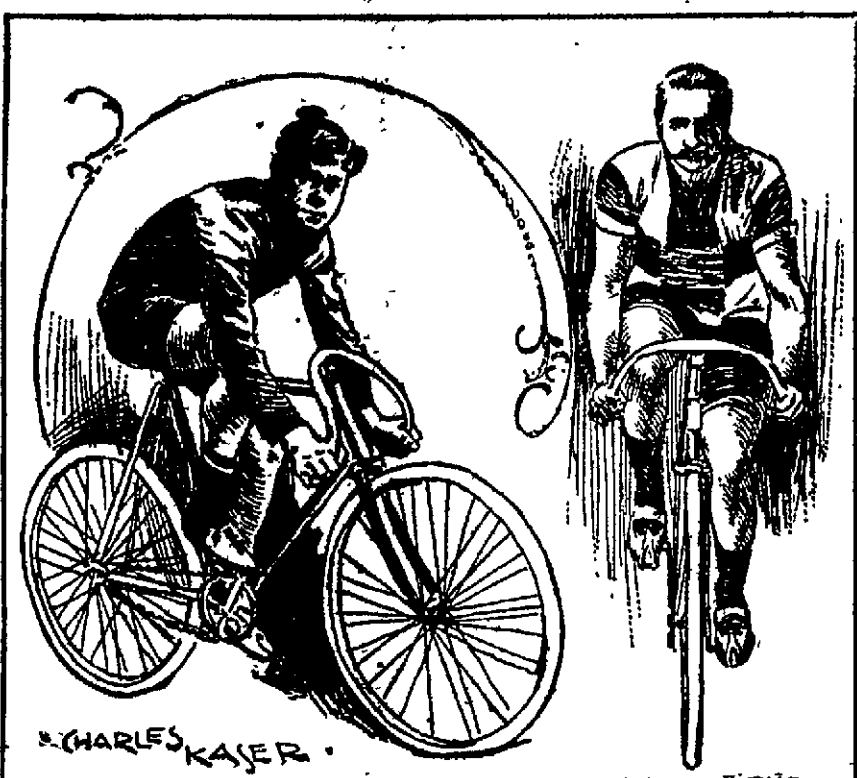
BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Kneass and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Art
Pictures,FRAMED
OR
UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros. Art Store.

110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scarry, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World. Sold in Bottles 25c. and in cases containing 12 bottles the quantity, 12c. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LITTLE AND MIDLAND COUNTRIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron backs "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Finger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment:

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bags and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Pottery, Soap, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sellar Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cane Sugar, Soda, Sugar, Rice and

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease,

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates,

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Casks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

(LIMITED.)

Metropolitan
Meat CompanyNo. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, the Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

EVILS ARE NOTED

Ladies Point Out Dangers to the Health of Honolulu.

TELL THE BOARD IN DETAIL.

Chinese Sprinkling of Clothes. Trees and Shrubs—Plea for Clean Cars—A Heavy Meeting.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Emerson, Alvarez, Wood, Day, Messrs. Reynolds, Lansing, Kellipio and Brown. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Fish Inspector Kellipio's report showed 63,062 fish received at the market during the last two weeks.

The various hospital reports were read. The Hilo hospital showing four patients received during the month of February and receipts of \$65.

The Kapiolani Maternity Home report showed \$150 as a donation from the Bishop Estate and \$248 as expenses for the month of January. There were six births during the month mentioned.

President Smith read a petition from 80 residents of Koloa asking that Dr. Hubert Wood be appointed Government physician at that place. This had been received by Paul R. Isenberg and handed over to the Board by him.

President Smith stated that no complaint had been made against the present incumbent, Dr. Watt and that Dr. Wood had already been assigned to a position.

The petition was received and filed and the secretary instructed to make answer to the effect that due consideration would be given the matter.

Complaints against W. J. Feary, superintendent at the leper settlement, were made by two different people, as follows:

First—What right has Superintendent Feary to hold property belonging to deceased lepers. He should be instructed that in case there are no relatives of the deceased, the property be sold at auction. Otherwise there will be trouble.

Second—Superintendent Feary had better be discharged. Various reasons were given in this second communication.

A letter from Dr. Capron under date of March 7th, asked that he be allowed to withdraw his resignation as Government physician in the District of Kauai and that, instead, he be granted a leave of absence of two months.

President Smith said that the resignation of Dr. Capron had been entirely voluntary. His services had been most valuable and there was, in his mind, no reason why he should not be allowed what he asked. The Board thereupon voted that Dr. Capron's petition be granted.

In regard to the matter of a physician at South Kona, President Smith said that Dr. Allen had already gone there and also that a petition had come down for the appointment of Dr. Atcherly to that post. The petition had arrived after Dr. Allen had gone up temporarily. The motion that Dr. Atcherly be appointed physician for that district, made by C. A. Brown, was lost.

During discussion it turned out that Dr. Lindley had been given a leave of absence and that, therefore, there was no vacancy in South Kona.

The impression of the members of the Board seemed to be that Dr. Lindley had resigned. President Smith stated that Dr. Lindley had written to Dr. Allen asking him to take his place during absence.

It was the sense of the Board, under the circumstances, that the vote on Dr. Atcherly be stricken from the minutes. The Board then voted that Dr. Allen be offered the position in South Kona during the absence of Dr. Lindley.

A communication from a firm in Key West, Fla., announcing the discovery of a cure for leprosy, was read. Referred to committee on treatment of leprosy.

Dr. Oliver's application for a short leave of absence was granted.

President Smith then read the following communication from a committee appointed by the Woman's Board of Missions which was referred to the Committee on Sanitation to report to the Board:

"Honolulu, Feb., 1898.
"Hon. W. O. Smith, President of the Board of Health.

Dear Sir:—At the last meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions, a committee was appointed to call the attention of the Board of Health to certain abuses, and to ask if their correction would fall within the limit of your authority.

"The manner of sprinkling clothes employed in the Chinese laundries throughout the city has been pronounced unsanitary by more than one physician. It is certainly repulsive, and the very unpleasant odor noticeable in newly laundered clothes gives one the feeling that notwithstanding the fact that they have been put through a cleansing process, they do not impress one with the sense of cleanliness. We have learned that in San Francisco the health authorities took this matter in hand, and forbade the laundries to practice their peculiar method under penalty of five dollars fine, the result was salutary: a few lines were collected at first, then whole brooms were substituted to the immense relief of the people who now use their handkerchiefs and table napkins without unpleasant reflections. No legislation was necessary, no expense involved, save perhaps, a few cases in Police Court to prove that the action was not for fun. It was a sanitary measure only, introduced by the Board of Health.

"Another item is the very unclean

condition of the street cars—one of the first things that a stranger notices when he sets out to see the sights of the city—we cannot of course undertake to say how near this uncleanliness comes to being a menace to the public health, but it certainly would relieve some anxiety on this point if a reasonable degree of cleanliness could be enforced as was the case during the cholera epidemic. It could hardly be called unreasonable if the Board of Health were to insist on having public passenger conveyances kept decently clean. It would be a safe measure any way, and prevention is in every way better than cure.

"A third point is the dense growth of trees and shrubs in our city. Honolulu is beautiful and we are proud of that beauty—but is it safe to have so much heavy growth as to exclude fresh air and sunlight? Some of our streets are narrow and when the trees are heavy they overhang the road in places making them damp, even muddy, when more open places have become dry after rain, and these heavily shaded places emit a musty unwholesome odor very readily noticed by passers by—causing them to wonder how dwellers in the vicinity can endure it. Some of us remember the epidemic of typhoid fever which passed over Honolulu eighteen years ago, at which time the Board of Health supported by the advice of the physicians of the city, ordered a vigorous trimming of the trees in the streets and gardens. Nobody objected then, for it was a time of trouble, and people saw the wisdom of the measure, nor was the beauty of the place impaired. Since then some have forgotten, if they ever knew, that trees and shrubs are thicker than ever. It is common for people to trust to the purifying influence of the 'trade winds,' but may it not be possible to overburden the willing 'trade wind'? Certainly malaria is far more common in Honolulu than it was 15 or 20 years ago.

"In presenting these considerations to your honorable body we beg you to believe that it is not done in a spirit of fault finding. We realize that you are busy men who for the most part give your valuable time to a work too often unappreciated. We have no wish to hinder or to add to your burdens, but we would be glad to be helpful. Some of us are in the way of seeing things which do not often come to your notice. So we lay these matters before you with a hope of being helpful in a matter which is of vital importance to all dwellers in this fair city.

"We are, gentlemen,
"Very respectfully yours,
"ELIZABETH V. C. HALL,
"MARTHA A. CHAMBERLAIN,
"Committee."

The following communication was received from J. Emmelhuth:

"The undersigned owns a number of cottages in Kewalo at the lower end of Cooke street. The recent rains have washed down such an accumulation of surface drainage and filth that the water is impregnated with the odors of sewage and makes living in the neighborhood a source of danger of health.

"During the rainy season the whole district is at best very undesirable as a place of residence, owing to lack of drainage facilities seaward. Add to these difficulties the nuisance above mentioned and you can readily imagine the state of things of which complaint is made."

This complaint was referred to the Committee on Sanitation to report.

President Smith referred to a conversation he had had with Engineer Hering in regard to Kewalo. Mr. Hering said that Kewalo would have to be given a system of its own on account of the situation. He could not include it in his plan for the city of Honolulu.

C. B. Reynolds spoke of recent burials in the Catholic cemetery. Water was struck two feet from the ground. This brought up the question of a new burying ground. President Smith spoke of the proposed site of Halawa as being rather inconvenient. In the first place, dependence would have to be placed entirely on the railroad. Then upon arrival of bodies a hearse would have to be employed on account of the steep grade. Kahanui was rather the better place.

The matter of landing cattle for the leper settlement was next brought up. President Smith spoke of the rough weather at times in Kalaupapa and suggested that a pen be placed at Wai-kolu and a contract be made to land the cattle in the pen. As it was a short time ago cattle were landed in Wai-kolu at any hour whatever and, before men could get down, it very often happened that some of the cattle had strayed away. C. B. Reynolds then made a suggestion that the cattle be landed in Kalaupapa. This was bitterly complained of by the steamship company.

Referring to the odorless excavators, C. B. Reynolds said that the new scheme of working at night was doing well but it was now being complained that the carts should have rubber tires.

In speaking of the Insane Asylum, President Smith reported that an item of \$29,000 for that institution had been proposed, this being the same as last year. This had been brought up in the Senate in the morning and referred back to the Sanitary Committee.

Dr. Herbert, physician for the Insane Asylum had asked for \$33,000 this year. He had urged upon the committee the necessity of going to the Asylum with Dr. Herbert in order to obtain there the exact condition of affairs.

HEALTH APPROPRIATION.

The Attorney General Answers a Criticism.

In the discussion on Tuesday afternoon on the \$10,000 appropriation for the Health Department, Senator McNeill candidly criticized the Department and said that he thought the item should be investigated. He gave it as his conviction that the Board felt called upon, as long as there was any money in the appropriation, to spend it. The junketing trips should be stopped. It looked as if when anyone came to the islands and wished to go to the leper settlement he was taken over there in a steamer at Government expense. He said that during the past period there had been a series of these junketing trips.

The Attorney General briefly reviewed all the trips taken by members of the Department at the expense of the

Government and said that during the past period only two trips had been made to the settlement outside the regular visits of the Board. One of these was for the benefit of Dr. Thompson and the Board considered that the benefits were reciprocal as their guest was a well known authority on leprosy. The Attorney General further said that the Legislature could of course cut down the appropriations but he considered it neither a wise nor an intelligent thing to do. As far as criticism was concerned every official was open to honest criticism but he considered street criticism worthless. The item was then passed.

KAUAI NEEDS.

Special Envoy Will Bring a Petition to the Assembly.

On Friday last, a mass meeting of some 50 or more of the prominent residents of the Garden Isle was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall at Lihue, Kauai, the purpose being to consider the matter of asking the Legislature for an appropriation for roads, bridges, water works and for making other internal improvements all over the Island. More people would have been present, but the inclement weather prevented.

The matter of sending in a resolution to the Legislature was considered but, upon motion of Representative Kaeo of the House, who went to Kauai to confer with his constituents, it was decided that the various requests be put in the form of a petition and sent to the House. The arrival of this petition is now looked for daily.

An Annexation Idea.

Speaking in regard to making Molokai a part of the First Judicial District, Representative Pogue said he had just recently been to Maui and in discussing the matter with some of the people the general opinion was that one annexation project was on hand, just at this time and that was enough.

WHAT MAKES THEM CRY?

You have a very sore finger, let us say. It may be a hurt, a boil—or, worse still, that fearfully painful thing, a felon. Oh, my! oh, my! What a time you have been trying to protect that poor finger. It is all the time getting hit or knocking against something. Simply to keep it out of harm's way worries you more than doing a day's work; and you don't succeed—and wouldn't, even with a dozen policemen to help you. You are scared of a fly threatening to light on it.

That is the principal on which Mrs. Elizabeth Allen couldn't bear the least noise. She had no sore finger, but she had what was still more sensitive—a body full of sore nerves; weak, starved, unstrung nerves. So the prattle of children, the closing of a door, the momentary roar of a wagon in the street, the clatter of dishes in the kitchen, the thousand and one sounds and noises that are in the air constantly strike her like a blow from a club. Noises which are not regarded by a well person as like volleys of musketry to one in this condition. Millions of women know all about it, and plenty of men, too—crowds of them. You recognize them on sight—those who are subject to this affliction. Their lined foreheads, their bright, suspicious eyes, their self-protecting gestures and manner—you've seen them. Perhaps you are one of them yourself. If so, you'd give all your money and mortgage your future to have a stronger set of nerves, wouldn't you? Let's talk about it two minutes, first quoting the lady's letter, which is dated May 11th, 1898, and written from her home, 263, Syston Street, Leicester.

"For many years," she says, "I suffered from indigestion and weakness. After meals I had a great pain at my chest. Every few days I had an attack of sick headache, and I had to be constantly lying down on the couch; I strained and heaved a good deal, and spat up a sour nauseous fluid. As time went on I got very weak and nervous, and couldn't bear the least noise. "I took all sorts of medicines and consulted doctors, but nothing did me much good. Later on I came to hear of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and after taking it a short time the disease left me, and I was able to relish and digest my food. Owing to the virtue of this remedy I now keep in good health. (Signed) Elizabeth Allen."

And here is Mr. W. Nash, who says: "For fully ten years I suffered from periodic attacks of biliousness. At times a severe headache, preceded by excessive drowsiness; at other times vomiting, and retching for a whole day; at other times sleeplessness, pain in the chest, side and stomach, coated tongue and bad breath—that was the way it acted with me. I grew very melancholy, and was not able to follow my business. I consulted doctors and used tonics, etc., but they only made me worse.

"I had constantly heard of your wonderful remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup, but didn't believe in it. Then I read in *Wit and Wisdom* of a case like mine that the Syrup had cured; so I tried it, and the first bottle acted like magic. The pains left me the first week. I repeated my food no more, and in a month all my ills were gone. Bless Mother Seigel for ever. I say—Yours gratefully, (Signed) W. Nash, 331, Goswell Road, E. C. London, October 2nd, 1898."

Now, where is there room enough on paper to sufficiently praise a medicine that will do what this one did for these two good friends of ours? All pain, remember, is nervous pain, and in the above case it was the food and indigestion, starved the nerves and made them cry out. What won't cry out when it is starved? Babies will, men will, women will, nerves will. Mother Seigel's medicine set the stomach in order and gave the nerves some food. Then what? Why, quiet, comfort, strength, rest, enjoyment—"Bless Mother Seigel," indeed.

HEALTH APPROPRIATION.

The Attorney General Answers a Criticism.

In the discussion on Tuesday afternoon on the \$10,000 appropriation for the Health Department, Senator McNeill candidly criticized the Department and said that he thought the item should be investigated. He gave it as his conviction that the Board felt called upon, as long as there was any money in the appropriation, to spend it. The junketing trips should be stopped. It looked as if when anyone came to the islands and wished to go to the leper settlement he was taken over there in a steamer at Government expense. He said that during the past period there had been a series of these junketing trips.

The Attorney General briefly reviewed all the trips taken by members of the Department at the expense of the

Government and said that during the past period only two trips had been made to the settlement outside the regular visits of the Board. One of these was for the benefit of Dr. Thompson and the Board considered that the benefits were reciprocal as their guest was a well known authority on leprosy. The Attorney General further said that the Legislature could of course cut down the appropriations but he considered it neither a wise nor an intelligent thing to do. As far as criticism was concerned every official was open to honest criticism but he considered street criticism worthless. The item was then passed.

"Another item is the very unclean

ECZEMA

Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour," post free.

BAD COMPLEXIONS Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

No Paper! All Tobacco!

GENUINE MANILA CIGARETTES.

Manufactured Expressly For This Market.

These Cigarettes are manufactured from the choicest Manila Tobacco with Manila Tobacco Wrapper and furnish a delightful short smoke.

Constantly on hand a fine Assortment of HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS and a full line of Pipe, Cigarette and Chewing Tobaccos, manufactured by P. LOBILLARD CO., and other prominent American Tobacco Companies.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Tobaccoists.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

WILLIAM HOOKS

And his interesting family of little Hooks arrived by the last steamer. This family can clean off more LANTANA in a day than any other known family. They do not confine themselves to lantana but undertake anything in the way of BRUSH short of trees. After they have cleaned your land for you we have the TOOLS that you will need to cultivate same with.

William Hook will be glad to meet you and show you his little ones, at—

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Bookbinding

Hawaiian Gazette Office.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limit 4)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....\$3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.
AGENTS.

CASTLE & COKE
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

First Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSUR-

ANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL

UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored

therein on the most favorable terms. For

particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a general agency here, and the

undersigned, general agents, are author-ized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and

Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Hono-

lulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the under-

signed general agents are authorized to take

risks against the dangers of the sea at the

most reasonable rates and on the most favor-

able terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-

serve, reichsmarks.....6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies.....101,650,000

Total reichsmarks.....107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-

serve, reichsmarks.....8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies.....35,000,000

Total reichsmarks.....43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the

above two companies, for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-

chinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills,

and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or

damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,
£12,954,638.

1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed.....2,750,000
Paid up Capital.....657,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds.....2,680,250 12 6
3—Life and Annuity Funds.....9,504,188 2 8
£12,954,638 14 6

Revenue Fire Branch.....1,557,098 17 8
Revenue Life and Annuity
Branches.....1,604,971 9 11
£3,162,070 7 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life
Departments are free from liability in respect
of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®